The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3396. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN

Interesting Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Desperate Struggle on the Right.

Our Troops Fighting, as Usual, Against Great Odds.

Retirement of the Enemy on Sunday.

They Ask Permission to Bury Their Dead.

PARTIAL LIST OF OUR LOSSES.

ON THE FIELD, CEDAR RUN, EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF CULPEPPER, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

This has been an eventful day with the army of Virginia. It had been known since yesterday morning that the rebels were in force immediately in our front. They had been driving back Gen. BAYARD's Cavalry for several hours before the force under Gen CRAWFORD was sent forward to give them battle, and no sooner had we arrived here than our outposts were fired upon by their pickets. Skirmishing was kept up all the forenoon, and the enemy held completely in check; but it was not until 3 o'clock P. M. that the fight assumed the dignity of a battle. At that hour, the rebels opened their artillery upon Gen. CRAWFORD from the wood to the right of the road about one mile. This was done to ascertain the position of our batteries, and if possible bring out our force. Gen. C. ordered KNAPP's Pennsylvania Battery to reply and at the second shell the enemy's guns were silenced. Their long line of cavalry had moved around a high hill on our left towards the Rapidan Ford. At once a strong force of cavalry was thrown in that direction, and soon after the enemy, finding he could do nothing, countermarched his cavalry to our right. Thus matters stood, the large force of the enemy having been held in check by Gen. CRAWFORD's single brigade of infantry, artillery and cavalry. The cannonading continued on both sides until 4 P. M., when Gen. BANKS appeared upon the field with Gen. AUGUR's Division and the remainder of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division. Gen. CRAWFORD's force, consisting of the Twenty-eighth New-York, Col. DONNELLY; Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. KNIPE; Tenth Maine, Col. BEALE, and Fifth Connecticut, Col. CHAPMAN, with a battery of the Fourth United States Artillery, under Lieut. MUHLENBURGH; ROEMER's New-York Battery and KNAPP's Pennsylvania Battery was now thrown to the right, with the exception of the artillery, for the purpose of making a movement upon the enemy's flank—the most important movement of the day. The Tenth Maine was then moved forward to the support of the centre, and the remainder of the brigade formed, as stated, on the right, with the addition of the Third Wisconsin, and an effort was made to drive the enemy from their cover in the wood.

During all this time the firing on both sides was terrific, and the men were falling by the score. The line advanced steadily, with the exception of the Third Wisconsin, under a still galling fire, and drove the rebels back. The Wisconsin Regiment fled at the first fire, and it was with great difficulty and at great personal risk, that the General succeeded in getting them into line again. They had hardly returned to their position, however, before they broke and ran again—in fact, proved worse than useless. The remainder of the infantry charged upon the enemy's batteries, several of which could not be seen until they entered the wood, where they came suddenly upon a large infantry force that had lain concealed from the commencement of the fight. This force opened fire upon our men with frightful effect. The slaughter at this point was very great. More than one half the men of the Twenty-eighth New-York were killed and wounded. Col. DONNELLY, commanding, was mortally wounded; the Lieutenant-Colonel, BROWN, and the Major are both wounded, and there is not a Captain of company left to the regiment. The Tenth Maine lost about one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded; the Fifth Connecticut suffered similarly, besides loosing Col. CHAPMAN, who was taken prisoner. The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania has hardly enough men left to form a full company. Col. KNIPE was wounded in the head and in the arm, but not fatally; Lieut.-Col. SELVERNS was slightly injured, and the Major was shot through his arm.

But in the confusion of the hour it is impossible to get particulars accurately. GEARY's and GORDON's forces have all suffered. Gen. GEARY is slightly wounded, and a few minutes ago Gen. BANKS received an injury from a cavalryman, who ran violently against him while he was about to mount his horse.

Gen. CRAWFORD and staff were near being taken prisoners twice during the fight. On both occasions they were examining different points, with a view to a change of position, when they came upon the rebel pickets. Fortunately they all escaped unhurt.

While I am writing the wounded are being carried to the rear, for although the firing on both sides stopped at 9 P. M., it is expected that the fight will be renewed in the morning with largely augmented forces on both sides.

Our cavalry force at Madison Court-House, under Gen. BEAUFORD, has been driven out, and from every point we receive intimations that the rebels have determined to offer us an obstinate and bloody resistance. What the rebel loss has been, to-day, we cannot ascertain. I will learn and send further accounts as soon as possible. J. A.

MOVEMENT PRELIMINARY TO THE BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. CRAWFORD, NEAR CULPEPPER, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

I date this letter as above simply because my last has not yet been struck, although almost everybody and everything else—in fact the whole division is on the move, followed by Gen. MCDOWELL's entire corps. And for the very best of reasons, Gen. BAYARD, who, as I have informed you, was guarding our immediate front, has been driven back, with some loss, of course, fighting as he went. The fact was signaled to these headquarters about two hours ago; and later, that the rebels had crossed the Rapidan, in three columns, and were pushing on with all possible dispatch. Now matters do really assume the aspect of a fierce and bloody fight. The enemy is known to be not more than twelve miles from us, marching this way, and our forces (the head of them) is already fully three miles from Culpepper, to meet and check him.

It would have done your heart good to have seen Gen. CRAWFORD's command move into marching line along the road—the cavalry, artillery and infantry—they all seemed willing to encounter the entire rebel force. I have never seen them so enthusiastic as when they were informed that the enemy was advancing in sufficient force to warrant a fight. Immediately after them came MCDOWELL's Corps, in apparently equal spirits. He has a number of fine looking regiments, and several of them have seen hard service in the field. They will do their duty, as will Gen CRAWFORD's command, you may depend. Gen. POPE arrived here to-day just before the signals were made, and is now moving in to occupy the headquarters we are now leaving. Some officer has a tent to pitch where mine now stands, and, to be accommodating, I will close. This show of fight to-day may be merely a feint to hold the army of Virginia in check, while the fight goes on at Richmond. If so, I think it will fail—the probabilities are, however, that the force signaled is only that of EWELL and LONGSTREET, and that the main force, formerly under JACKSON, and since recruited, is coming up behind. At any rate, I believe you may depend upon hearing of a good fight in a very short time. I must be off. J. A.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

CULPEPPER, Va., Saturday, Aug. 9.

In consequence of the advance of the rebels to this side of the Rapidan, Maj.-Gen. POPE sent forward two Army Corps, commanded by Gen. BANKS, to hold them in check.

At daylight this morning it was discovered that the enemy had advanced as far as Cedar Run Mountain, holding its wooded sides and cleared slopes. Only a small portion of their strength, however, was visible. They also held a range of elevations and ravines westward of the mountain.

An elevated spot, a mile and a half from the mountain, and a mile long, east and west, was selected by Gen. BANKS as the best place to receive their attack.

The forenoon was spent by the enemy in manœuvres, only occasionally showing themselves.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a battery on our front, at a mile and a half range, opened on us, and their infantry drove in our pickets in the woods on our right wing.

Afterwards, battery after battery was unmasked on the mountain slopes and on every hill, making a crescent of batteries of nearly three miles, commanding our position for two hours.

Our batteries were exposed to cross fires and flank fires at every point.

The rebels evidently outnumbered us in guns and weight of metal.

We replied shot for shot till 5 o'clock, when the rebels opened an enfilade battery on our right.

Gen. BANKS here gave orders to cease firing and charge this battery.

The duty was assigned to CRAWFORD's Brigade, of WILLIAMS' Division, and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment led the charge.

Behind the battery was a thicket of shrub oak, and before the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment could reach the rebel guns they were mowed down by a terrific fire from the thicket. The rest of the brigade was quickly brought up, and subsequently the rest of Gen. WILLIAMS' and Gen. AUGUR's commands, but the brigades of the rebels were found at every point.

This battle-ground was in a thick-set wood, with a ravine on our right. Here nearly all the enemy's infantry had been concealed during the shelling, after securing themselves from observation by expelling our pickets.

This was probably one of the hardest-contested fights in Virginia, lasting until dark, when our forces retired from the field, taking a new position beyond reach of the enemy's guns, which were in an advantageous position on the heights.

Our infantry were badly cut up. We lost two guns. The enemy's loss was certainly greater than ours, as their dense columns were fre[illegible]dently riddled by our artillerists.

We took many prisoners.

Since our correspondent left the field, large reinforcements have reached there, and for an hour shots have been exchanged.

THE REBELS ASKING PERMISSION TO BURY THEIR DEAD.

CULPEPPER, Va., Monday, Aug. 11.

The enemy this morning sent in a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead. This shows that, with all their superiority of numbers, they were too badly cut up to maintain their position, and that their falling back yesterday was from necessity, not choice.

Our troops are engaged in bringing off our wounded from the field, and burying the dead.

LATEST REPORTS VIA WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

Accounts from Culpepper represent the enemy's estimated force engaged at 20,000, and our own, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, as not exceeding 7,000.

The number of United States soldiers wounded is large, but the wounds are generally slight. The number of killed is small.

On Saturday night the teamsters let their fires burn, causing the enemy to shell our new position for two hours with considerable effect.

Yesterday morning the rebels were not in sight on our front; but the indications were that they were reinforced on Saturday night, and were attempting to flank our movements.

Nothing has as yet been heard from Gen. BUFORD at Madison Court-house.

During last night trains arrived from Culpepper, bringing a number of officers wounded in the late battle and skirmishes in that vicinity. They are mostly wounded in the arms and legs, although one or two were more seriously injured in other parts of the body—one of them having received no less than four bullets in his hips. Vehicles were in attendance on the arrival of the trains, and the sufferers were speedily removed—many of them to public houses.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11—11 P. M.

Advices have been received from Culpepper Court-house down to 3 o'clock this afternoon. There had been no further hostilities up to that time.

A large number of wounded officers have arrived here from the scene of the late battle. They report our loss in officers disproportionately heavy. Some who were in the battles of Winchester and Port Republic declare that this fight was much severer than either of those.

The excitement over the battle has engrossed public attention here to-day, almost entirely to the exclusion of everything else.

REBEL NEWS FROM THE LINES.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK LINES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5.

There is no material change in affairs along the lines of the Rappahannock since our last report. Our latest information tends to confirm the impression that a heavy engagement is impending, and must occur in a few days, at most. The movements of the contending armies indicate that the blow must soon be struck.

The train, yesterday afternoon, brought down four prisoners from Gordonsville, captured in the cavalry fight at Orange Court-house on Saturday. Two of these are members of the Second Vermont, and the other two of the Fifth New-York Regiments of Cavalry. From the statements of these prisoners, it would appear that the fight of Saturday was much more severe than previous accounts represent it. They state that seventeen of their men were killed and a number wounded. Lieut. MYERS, of the Provost Guard, under whose charge they were brought to this city, informs us that our loss was one killed and eleven wounded. The prisoners report their force in the fight at about seven hundred, and ours from three hundred to four hundred. Notwithstanding this disparity of numbers, the enemy were driven from the town, and the place was occupied by our men.

Passengers who arrived in the city from Staunton, yesterday afternoon, state that the road from that town to Winchester is unobstructed, and the Yankees, though occupying the heights north of Winchester, have no pickets on the valley turnpike. A number of the citizens or Frederick and Clark had left their homes in consequence of the order of Gen. POPE requiring them to take the oath, and were daily arriving at Stanton and other points in the Upper Valley.

On Thursday last there was considerable excitement at New-Market in consequence of the rumored advance of the enemy on that town by way of the Luray road. On the afternoon of that day they took possession of Powell's Fort, some ten miles southeast of New-Market, and it was seriously apprehended that they would extend their advance into the Shenandoah Valley. Having already suffered severely from the presence and robbery of the invaders, the people of the Shenandoah and Rockingham justly dread their return. It is hoped that active operations will give them employment in some other quarter before they have an opportunity of again marauding upon that rich section.

A SKIRMISH IN PRINCE GEORGE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 5.

A portion of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, about fifty strong, commanded by Capt. MCILWAINE, engaged about eighty Federal cavalry, near Cox's Mill, in Prince George County, on Sunday forenoon, at 11 o'clock. Capt. MCILWAINE divided his command, stationing one half on a hill in his rear, and proceeding with the rest to a creek below. Here they met the whole force of the enemy, and, unfortunately, their carbines refused to fire, on account of the dampness of the powder. They resisted the assault gallantly with their sabres, but were at length forced to retire. Singular to say, the twenty-five men stationed on the hill, instead of coming to the assistance of their comrades, retreated without either a shot or the show of a fight. The casualties to the confederates were: In Company B, (Capt. MCILWAINE,) James Phillips, killed; Craig Riddle, wounded in the left arm; Thos. Gilliam, in the thigh; —— Thompson, in the shoulder. Company C, one missing. Company D, one missing. Company L, all safe.

The *Examiner's* account adds:

"During the fight a railroad train, which was on the point of leaving for Gordonsville when the Yankees appeared, made its escape. The Yankees did not pursue, but employed themselves for two hours tearing up the railroad track and breaking into the stores in the village. They then returned to the north side of the Rapidan, having stopped long enough at Mr. THOMAS SCOOT's, one mile beyond the Court-house, to bury ten of their men who had been killed in the fight, and to pillage the country for a mile or two around. After they had disappeared, a heavy force of our cavalry, with several pieces of artillery, appeared and made pursuit. They went as far as the ford over the Rapidan, and, seeing no enemy, returned.

We learn that Orange Court-house remains in our possession, with a force sufficient to protect it against any similar raid in future. The nine prisoners taken in the fight arrived here yesterday evening in the Central cars.

THE CAVALRY ATTACK IN NICHOLAS COUNTY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 4.

The daring attack of Major BELLEY, with a small squadron of cavalry, upon the garrison at Summersville, Nicholas County, was made in the morning at daylight, after our troops had traversed a long distance over the most rugged portions of our mountain country, and fully one hundred miles within the enemy's lines. The Federals were taken by surprise, but fought well for about two hours, when they displayed a white flag, laid down their arms, and surrendered unconditionally. Their loss in killed was eight, wounded twenty-five, and prisoners sixty-two. Of Major BAILEY's command, but a man was killed, and only three slightly wounded. Ordnance and commissary stores were found in great aoundance, all of which were destroyed, except five hundred Enfield rifles, which were placed in wagons, and safely brought back to the Salt Sulphur Springs. The notorious Dr. WM. H. BUCKER, who holds a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in the Yankee army, is reported to have committed excesses, such as shooting prisoners in cold blood, burning bridges, &c., that will entitle him to more severe treatment than is usually accorded to prisoners of war. On his arrival at the Salt Sulphur, Gen. LORING had him placed in irons, and the dispatched a messenger to Alleghany County for evidence of his former crimes. His trial was to have taken place last week.

THE FIGHT AT ORANGE COURT HOUSE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 6.

On Saturday morning last a portion of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, ROBERTSON's Brigade, under Col. W. E. JONES, engaged the First Michigan, Fifth New-York, and First Vermont Cavalry, at Orange Court-house. Our men fought with desperation, not having more than 100 at any one time in the fight, while the enemy's force was between 1,200 and 1,500. Ten of the enemy, including a Major, and eleven horses, were killed, the dead bodies of the latter remaining in the streets of Orange Court-house after the fight was over. Four carriages were pressed by the Yankees to carry off their wounded. Several prisoners were captured, six of whom (Sergt. J. S. TROWBRIDGE and two privates of the Fifth New-York, and two privates of the First Vermont) were brought to Richmond by the Central train last evening and committed to the military prison. Some few of our men were captured in the skirmish, but none killed. Maj. BERRY, of the Fourth Georgia Battalion, who was near the scene of action, informs us that the enemy retreated by way of Terrill's Ford across the Rapidan River. Our troops occupied the town on Saturday night.

Conflicting reports of this affair were in circulation yesterday, but the foregoing statement is derived from a source entitled to full confidence, and may be relied on as correct.

We understand that our pickets were driven in previous to the fight, and that one man was killed. This may have given rise to the report that our men were forced to retire before overwhelming numbers, and that the enemy took possession of Orange Court-house. The impression prevails that a general engagement cannot be long delayed.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a fuller list of the killed and wounded in the battle at Culpepper Court-house than that which we published yesterday:

Achenon, Corp, 9th N. Y.
Adams, W.
Alexander, Corp. J. S., 29th Ohio—slight.
Alderman, Chas. E., Co. D, 3d Wisconsin—arm.
Andrews, Frank, 6th Maine Battery—slight.
Augur, Gen.—in hip.
Badger, N. L., Co. C, 7th Ohio.
Balis, S. E., Co F, 29th Ohio.
Bartlett, H. S., Co. G, 10th Me.
Bansenger, Co. A, 5th Ohio.
Baker, S., Co. D, 111th Pa.
Baxter, Chas. H., Co. C, 7th Ohio.
Baum, Corp., Co. F., 46th Pa.
Bell, Corp. J. A., Co. I, 7th Ohio.
Ballentine, John, Co. B, 28th New-York.
Bell, Thos., Co. H, 102d N. Y.
Bemis, W., Co. F, 111th Pa.
Berthed, G. D., Co. G, 7th Ohio.
Bickford, N., 6th Me. Bat'y.
Billings, Sergt., A. B., Co. E, 4th Ohio.
Cailleny, C. C., 107th Penn.
Carberry, E., Co. A, 102d New-York.
Caldwell, G. M., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Canfield, M. M., Co. A, 29th Ohio.
Carrier, C. W., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Case, Geo. A., Co. B, 5th Ct.
Clemms, J. W., Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania.
Charles, Isaac, Co. D, 2d Massachusetts.
Clayton, Sergt., S. P., Co. E, 7th Indiana.
Clark, J. S., Co. E, 7th Ohio.
Clark, A. M., Co. B, 5th Ct.
Clark, Lieut. Wm., Co. K, 66th Ohio.
Clendenuin, C, Co. H, 7th Ohio.
Davis, Hamson, Co. H, 66th Ohio—ankle.
Davis, S., Co. F., 102d N. Y.
Davis, Z. P., Co A, 7th Ohio.
Day, E. E., Co. G, 7th Ohio.
Donger, H. F., Co. G, 7th Ohio—killed.
Dixson, A. P., Co. F, 111th Pennsylvania.
Donnelly, Col., 28th New-York—mortally wounded.
Ely, Thos., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Elliott, Lieut. M., Co. H, 66th Ohio.
Ferson, L. O., Co. A, 2d Massachusetts.
Fishcom, J., Co. I, 7th Ohio.
Fisher, John, Co. H, 28th New-York.
Fisk, E. L., Co. B, 107th Pa.
Fulton, C. E., Major 66th O
Galvin, J. H., Co. A, 7th Ohio—leg.
Gaskell, F., Co. B, 7th Ohio.
Gallagher, Sergt. J., Co. A, 8th U. S.
Geary, Gen.—arm amputa'd.
Geddiger, C. H., Co. E, 7th Ohio.
Giles, Geo. C., Co. E, 1st Va. Cavalry.
Gilchrist, Robert, Zouave d'Afrique—slight.
Goode, Co., D, 46th Penn.
Hatfield, B., Co. A, 7th Ohio.
Hall, J., Co. C, 29th Ohio.
Hawley, W., Co. K, 3d Wis.
Hayne, W. D., Co. D, 29th Ohio—ankle.
Haig, G., Co. B, 5th Ohio.
Harrington, J., Co. K, 18th New-York.
Hedinger, C., Co. D, 7th Ohio.
Henrich, T., Co. B, 7th Ohio.
Hill, C., Co. A, 109th Penn.
Hines, Sergt. Wm., Co. B, 46th Pennsylvania.
Hopkins, S. H., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Jackaway, Lieut. J. M., Co. H, 5th Ohio
Johnson, J., Co. I, 10th Me.—arm.
Johnson, Jas., Co. K, 109th Pa.
Kalcoff, Co A, 5th Ohio—slight.
Kent, And., Co. C, 102d N.Y.—leg.
Kelly, J., Co. G, 109th Penn.
Kelly, J., Co. E, 7th Ohio.
Kelly, P., Co. A, 7th Ohio.
Kerris, T. H., Co. G, 12th U.S.
Lancaster, C., Co. C, 10th Me
Lapard, A., Co. A, 7th Ohio—hand.
Lawrence, E. St., Co. A, 7th Ohio—leg.
Lapham W., Co. D, 7th Ohio.
Marshall, A., Co. H, 5th Ohio.
Morrow, Lieut., Co. D, 10th Maine.
Mugger, J. B., Co. A, 109th Pennsylvania.
Manley, D., Co. E, 7th Ohio.
Matux, G., 6th Maine—face, slight.
Matthewson, Maj., 46th Penn.
Matthews, F., Co. B, 3d Md.
Mayers, A., Co. C, 66th Ohio.
Martin, W. H., Co. C, 111th Pennsylvania.
Mason, H., Co. H, 3d Wis.
Marvin, Sergt. S. S., Co. K, 28th New-York.
Manton, J., Co. F, 46th Penn.
Mason, R., Co. F, 109th Penn.
McCarty, E., Co. C, 107th Penn.
McKenzie, Lieut. C. F., Co. G, 5th Ohio.
McBrown, A., Co. K, 10th Maine—foot.
McMann, T., Co. A, 102d N.Y.
McDonald, P., Co. C, 102d N.Y.
McDonald, A. M., Co C, 1st Pennsylvania.
Neble, Lieut. H. B., 8th U.S.
Neno, Geo., Co. F, 5th Ohio.
Nesbitt, C. W., Co. K, 7th O.
Neely, Lieut. W. Y., Co. H, 5th Ohio, arm.
Nichols, E. J., Co. G, 102d N.Y.
Oakey, Lieut. D., Co. B, 2d Mass.
Olds, H. C., Co. E, 66th Ohio.
O'Neil, Dan., Co. K, 3d Md.—leg.
Palmer, E., 6th Me. Battery.
Parsons, J. G., Co. A, 7th Ohio—groin.
Patterson, I., Co. H, 105th New-York.
Parish, J., Co. B, 12th U. S.
Pelouze, Maj. L. H., Ass't Adjt.-Gen.—slight.
Peck, H., Co. D, 105th New-York.
Peabody, D. P., Co. C, 2d Massachusetts—leg.
Phillips, J. N., Co. K, 28th New-York.
Ramsey, Capt. J. A., Co. B, 5th Ohio—leg.
Randall, W. M., 2d Ex. L. A. New-York.
Ralston, Lieut. L. W., Co F, 100th Pennsylvania.
Ray, J. S., Co. I., 7th Ohio.
Reid, Lt S.S., Co. G, 7th Ohio.
Remley, Capt. J., A., 5th Ohio.
Rhodes, Sergt. A. M., Co. K, 66th Ohio.
Riggory, Geo., Co. K, 7th O.
Riley, Ed., 107th Penn.
Rice, C., Co. A, 5th Ohio.
Saird, A., 1st Penn. Cavalry—knee.
Sargeant, Lieut., Co. E, 10th Maine.
Saden, John, Co. C, 3d Wisconsin—shoulder
Sayton, T., Co. D, 3d Wis.
Scott, Maj. J. W., 3d Wisconsin—severely in shld r.
Scott, Thos., Co. F, 5th O.
Sely, C. H., 4th Maine Battery—slight.
Speyers, Lieut. A. J., Co. A, 5th Ohio.
Shadd, Capt. Chas. M., Co. E, 3d Maine—chin.
Shurtlef, Capt., Co. D, 12th Mass.—killed.
Shepard, M. C., Co. F, 27th Indiana.
Shaw, Lieut. M., Co. K, 5th Ohio.
Slanor, H. M., Co. G, 46th Pennsylvania.
Smart, Jos. W., Co. K, 66th Ohio.
Tennett, Capt.
Thomas, W. W., Co. H, 109th Pennsylvania—slight.
Thompson, S. R., Co. A, 3d Wisconsin—groin.
Thomas, Wm., Co. I, 5th Ohio.
Tindale, Maj., 28th Pennsylvania—killed.
Tilton, Corp. C. F., Assistant Quartermaster. Mass.
Wakeman, U., Co. H, 28th New-York.
Wallack, Wm., Co. D, 10th Maine.
Wallace, ——, Co. E, 3d Wis.
Wallace, Robt., Co. A, 109th Pennsylvania.
Ward, H., Co. H, 5th Ohio—slight.
Watson, Thos., Co. B, 5th Ohio—leg.
Werz, Franklin, Co. A, 7th Ohio—leg.
Wenner, ——, Co. B, 102d New-York.
Whitney, A. W., 13th Mass.
Whitehead, J., Co. C, 66th Ohio.
Williams, E. M., Co. D, 66th Ohio.
Andres, M. M., Co. C, 7th Ohio—hand.
Anderson, J. E., Co. K, 3d Wisconsin.
Armstrong, Maj. H. G., 5th Ohio—serious.
Ashbridge, E., Co. D, 109th Pa.
Atwood, J. L., Co. A, 28th New-York—slight.
Bland, W. J., Co. A, 66th Ohio.
Blair, R. T., Co. H, 3d Wis.
Boyd, Adjt., 46th Penn.
Brady, Lieut. W. D., Co. H, 7th Ohio.
Bremis, B., Co. E, 46th Pa.
Brown, Lieut.-Col., 28th Pa.
Briggs, S. B., Co. G., 66th Ohio.
Brocamp, H., Co. F, 5th Ohio.
Brush, S. W., Co. B, 66th Ohio.
Burch, J. F., Co. D, 3d Md.
Bushnell, S., Co. E., 12th United States.
Burrows, J., Co. I, 2d Mass.—slight.
Burrs, T., Co. A, 12th U. S.
Cline, Wm., Co. C, 107th Pa.
Colamer, W. J. 2d Me. Bat'y.
Coleman, S. Co. B, Harris' Cavalry.
Coggswell, Col., 66th Ohio—killed.
Coyle, Anthony, Co. I, 46th Pennsylvania.
Cox, P., Co. H, 27th Ind.
Cobb, B. S., Co. C, 10th Maine.
Colers, Corp., Co. A, 12th United States—wounded.
Connor, Sergt. B. O., Co. D, 8 8th United States.
Craig, J., Co. F, 46th Penn
Crane, Lieut., 3d Wisconsin—killed.
Crane, J. S., Co. K, 5th O.
Creighton, Col., —Ohio—seriously wounded.
Cregue, F., Co. A, 7th Ohio.
Davis, M. W., Co. G, 66th O.
Dobbins, Geo., Co. G, 2d Massachusetts—slight.
Dowes, Robert, Co. I, 102d New-York.
Dorr, Sylvester, Co. H, 12th Massachusetts—slight.
Drinkwater, F., Co. C, 12th United States.
Duley, Corp, T., Co. H, 27th Indiana
Eaton, Lieut. Co. H. 7th O.
Emerson, J. W., Co. H, 10th Maine
Finney, W. C., Co. I, 29th Ohio—thumb.
Flenny, Geo. Co. K, 3d Md.
Ford, M., Co. G, 66th Ohio.
Franke, J. A., Co. D, 7th O.
Fredenburg, L., Co. H, 8th United States.
Godfrey, J., Co. A, 3d Wis.
Gough, R., Co. F, 11th Pa.
Goodwin, Michael, Co. F, 102d N. Y.—leg.
Green, Gen.
Gray, John, Co. B, 5th Ohio.
Grafton, Lieut., Co. D, 2d Mass.
Gridley, Benj., Co. F, 7th O.
Griswold, Rush, Co. B, 29th Ohio—arm.
Gurl, W., Co. A, 8th United States.
Hopkins, Lieut. M. J., Co. K, 7th Ohio.
Hogan, E., Co. E, 2d Mass.
Holmes, M. D., Co. A, 7th Ohio.
Holcomb, N. B., Co. D, 7th Ohio.
Howard, N., Co. D, 66th Ohio.
Howard, P., Co. A, 6th Ohio.
Howard, J., Co. I, 7th Ind.
Huber, B., Co. D. 107th Pa.
Hurlburt, Lieut. E. T., Co. A, 29th Ohio.
Hughes, J., Co. D, 28th N.Y.
Hughes, M., Co. C, 5th Conn.
Inskep, A, Co. H, 7th Ohio.
Jones, D., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Jones, Sgt. M., Co. G, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.
Judd, Capt. A. B., Co. F, 8th New-York.
Kincord, Lieut., Co. F, 5th O.
Killinger, J., Co. D, 46th Pa.
Kirheap, Lieut. R., Co. D, 5th Ohio.
Kirwin, E., Co. E. 12th U.S.
Knight, Col., 46th Penn.
Kreps, A. M., Co. A, 46th Pennsylvania.
Lasey, H. B., Co. I, 8th U. S. —arm.
Lanxman, M., Co. D, 3d Md
Leak, Lieut., Co. A, 102d New-York—leg.
McFadden, J., Co. E, 109th Pennsylvania.
McClure, R., Co. B. 5th Conn.
McMahon, Corporal, Co. H, 5th Connecticut.
McGarrity, W., Co. B, 46th Pennsylvania.
McGill, I., Co. F, 109th Penn
McCormick, Corp. J. H., Co D. 5th Connecticut.
McDonald, A., Co. E, 27th Ind.
McCeehan, Co. D, 46th Penn.
McAlpin, T. B., Co. A, 2d Mass.
Meyer, G. Co. B, 109th Penn.
Millard, F. P., Co B, 5th Conn.
Minard, M., Co. G, 7th Ohio—killed.
Mitchell, P., Co. D, 66th Ohio —breast.
Miller, Lieut. J. W., Co. A, 5th Ohio.
Morrill, Co. K, 10th Maine.
Morton, F., Co. D, 3d Wis.
Meyer, J., Co. I, 111th Penn.
Morrison, Jas. F., 109th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
Mosener, J. W., Co. G, 5th Pennsylvania.
Norton, S. D., Co. D, 3d Md. —leg.
Norris, N. L., Co. D, 7th O.
Nolen, Thos., Co. G, 5th O.—abdomen.
Oriatt, J. F., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Orme, R., Co. K, 102d N. Y. —severe.
Owen L., Co. G, 7th Ohio.
Owen H., Co. G, 7th Ohio—killed.
Pitcher, Capt. F. G., 8th U.S.
Ponsett, Capt. Geo., Gen. Shields' Staff—through body.
Poole, P., Co. A, 12th U. S.
Potter, E., Co. B. 29th Ohio.
Postcher, Geo., Co. K, 2d Massachusetts—shoulder.
Proux, Jacob, Co. F, 3d Wisconsin—head and side.
Prescott, Jeff., Co. A, 111th Penn.—arm and breast.
Quinby, Capt., Co. E, 12th United States.
Riley, C., Co. I. 27th Ind.
Risk, R. M., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Robison, Lt., Co. H, 7th Mas.
Rockwell, J. A., Co. B, 107th Pennsylvania.
Roberts, Stephen, Co. K, 8th New-York—severe.
Rogers, George, Co. F, 111th Pennsylvania.
Robinson, W. M. C., Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Ross, B. F., Co. D, 111th Pa.
Rush, Sgt. J., Co. G, 12th U.S.
Ryckman, D, Co. C, 29th Ohio.
Smith, A, Co. B, 10th Me.
Southard, W., Co. F, 111th Penn.
Sprig, Capt. J., Co. D, 102d New-York—dead.
Springles, J., 5th O,—neck.
Stevens, Israel, Co. H. 10th Maine—thigh.
Stevenson, Thomas, Co. E, 66th Ohio—slight.
Stevens, J. F., 10th Maine —thigh.
Steinbrook, Col., 109th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Stokes, Wm., Co. A, 66th O.
Stokes, W. H., Co. I—27th Indiana.
Stringer, Serg. S., Co. H, 7th Indiana.
Storm, W. H., Co. I, 27th Indiana.
Sterling, H., Co. C. 7th Ind.
Stimpson, C., Co. E, 7th O.
Strong, Co G, 7th Ohio.
Sweeney, T. J., Co. C, 109th Pennsylvania—hip.
Trimaner, A. C., Co. H, 7th Ohio.
Trotter, J., Co. B, 7th Ohio.
Trotter, Capt., Co. I, 107th Pennsylvania.
Turner, D. W., Co. I, 107th Pennsylvania.
Voiles, J. H., Co. C, 7th Indiana.
Vordquist, Dr., 9th N. Y.
Willis, K. Co H, 7th Ind.
Winzinnid, R., Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Wilcox, J., Co. B, 3d Wis.—arm and hip.
Winterstein, D., Co. H, 7th Ohio
Wilson, L., Co. D, 7th Ohio.
Winam, E., Co. A, 3d Wis.
Wishmire, C., Co. A, 27th Indiana.
Wilder, Theo., Co. C, 7th O.
Wright, Capt. J. J., Co. G, 28th Ohio.
Wright, Corp. D. H., Co. G, 7th Ohio—killed.
Wrifant, J. A., Co. F, 10th Maine—hip.
Ziegler, H. A., Co. D, 111th Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 11.

Dr. VORDQUIST, of the Ninth New-York, and Dr. A. W. WHITNEY, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, reported wounded at Cedar Mountain, are both unhurt. The reporter has the names upon his list, but simply for reference to another matter.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF GUERRILLAS.

HUDSON, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 10.

Col. MCNEILL again overtook PORTER's guerrillas yesterday at Stockton, in the western part of Macon County, and after a sharp fight, routed them, killing and wounding a large number, and capturing many horses. The rebels were scattered in all directions. Some of the prisoners captured had taken the oath and given bonds.

The Funeral of Gen. McCook.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 11.

Gen. MCCOOK's funeral was an imposing affair. The attendance was large. The statement of the Philadelphia *Press*, that the General was shot while kneeling, begging for mercy, is denied by Capt. BENT. The General's Adjutant says he was kneeling, assisting the driver to manage the frightened horses.

The Canadian Parliament.

MONTREAL, C. E., Monday, Aug. 11.

The Canadian Parliament is summoned to meet on the 28th inst.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

Preparations for the Draft of 300,000.

THE QUOTA OF THE STATE 59,705.

The Quota of New-York County 12,518---That of Kings County 4,294.

The Order from the War Department Regulating the Draft.

Great Progress of Enlistments Under the Call for Volunteers.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 11.

The Governor yesterday received an order from the Secretary of War, directing a draft of the 300,000 men last called for, but does not feel at liberty to publish the order without authority from the War Department. This has been asked for, and probably will be given.

The quota for this State is 59,705, making the aggregate under the two calls 119,410. The particular mode of making the draft is not fully defined. Several important points are left with the Governor. It is probable, however, that it will be arranged so that every locality will receive full credit for all it has voluntarily enrolled. The militia rolls on file will be thoroughly revised by persons to be appointed for that purpose. Applications for exemption on account of disability will be scrutinized, and sufficiently determined by a competent agent. Upon the basis of 59,705, the following would be the quota of the several counties:

Albany	1,753	Oneida	1,619
Allegany	644	Onondaga	1,395
Broome	552	Ontario	686
Cattaraugus	675	Orange	982
Cayuga	858	Orleans	442
Chautauqua	899	Oswego	1,169
Chemung	414	Otsego	772
Chenango	629	Putnam	215
Clinton	704	Queens	883
Columbia	726	Rensselaer	1,328
Cortland	405	Richmond	392
Delaware	653	Rockland	346
Dutchess	999	St. Lawrence	1,288
Erie	2,184	Saratoga	796
Essex	434	Schnectady	308
Franklin	474	Schoharie	530
Fulton	372	Schuyler	200
Genessee	495	Seneca	433
Greene	491	Steuben	1,026
Hamilton	47	Suffolk	466
Herkimer	624	Sullivan	498
Jefferson	1,074	Tioga	605
Kings	*4,294	Tompkins	483
Lewis	440	Ulster	1,175
Livingston	608	Warren	330
Madison	670	Washington	706
Monroe	1,548	Wayne	735
Montgomery	475	Westchester	1,531
New-York	†12,518	Wyoming	492
Niagara	776	Yates	312

* Population, 279,125.
† Population, 813,668.

The draft is understood to be a peremptory order to draft 300,000 men from all liable to military duty in the States between the ages of 18 and 45; also, to draft any deficiency that may exist in the former call for 300,000 men.

In the latter case the Governor has power to so apportion the draft for the quota of this State as to exempt counties that have raised their full proportion by volunteering.

But, in the draft for 300,000 nine months' men, there is no authority whatever to accept any volunteers, so that if the State should raise double her quota of volunteers, it is still compelled to raise her quota of 300,000 by draft.

It is to obtain authority, if possible, to accept additional volunteer regiments where they can be raised in lieu of conscripts, that the Governor is understood to have telegraphed to

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

List of Fourteen Hundred Soldiers Arrived at the West Philadelphia Hospital.

BY THE STEAMER COMMODORE, FROM HARRISON'S LANDING, AUG. 8.

J. Carroll, Co. E, 62d Penn.
J. Pendor, Co. D, 8th Mass.
S. J. Warner, Co. E, 62d Penn.
M. Russell, Co. D, 9th Mass.
T. O. Crumb, Co. D, 44th N Y.
J. Moore, Co. H, 62d Penn.
T. Henderson, Co. I, 8th Mass.
R. G. Crosby, Co. A, 7th Mich.
Jas. Carsor, Co. C, 62d Penn.
Corp. T. Anderson, Co. I, 62d Pennsylvania.
Corp. D. Trout, Co. G, 17th Inf.
Sergt. W. Johnston, Co. G, 62d Pennsylvania.
J. Kashner, Co. D, 9th Mass.
J. M. Ellis, Co. G, 17th Inf.
D. Sweeney, Co. H, 8th Mass.
Jos. Lynch, Co. G, 44th N.Y.
L. Herrick, Co. B, 44th N.Y.
Jas. McGee, Co. F, 44th N.Y.
Wm. Salter, Co. K, 13th N.Y.
L. W. Lyman, Co. H, 83d Pennsylvania.
Corp. Steph. Mills, Co. A, 16th Michigan.
Silas Wilbur, Co. K, 16th Michigan.
J. J. Van Loon, Co. F, 44th New-York.
Thos. Webb, Co. D, 44th New-York.
Ames Carter, Co. C, 44th New-York.
H. K. McKoon, Co. C, 44th New-York.
A. Stacy, Co. D, 44th N.Y.
Pat. Dowd, Co. E, 44th, N.Y.
Wm Kufner, Co. I. 4th U. S. Infantry.
Corp. Levi L. Aldrich, Co. I, 4th U. S. Infantry.
Corp. Henry Dickson, Co. D, 44th New-York.
Wm. Phillips, Co. D, 44th N.Y.
J. Wisscher, Co. F, 44th N. Y.
H. S. Root, Co. E, 5th Wis.
Corp. Major J. Sunborn, Co. G, 5th Wisconsin.
G. Schevert, Co. K, 5th Wis.
A. Harmon, Co. A, 11th U.S.I.
Wm. H. Fronzius, Co. H, 11th United States infantry.
R. Ireton, Co. K, 5th wis.
J. J. Kugster, Co. F, 1st N. J.
Wm. George, Co. 1st N. J.
J. C. Field, Co. C, 17th U. S. I.
H. W. Mead, Co. I, 44th N. Y.
D. Callowhan, Co. D, 16th N. Y.
J. B. Jackson, Co. A. 5th Wis.
M. Tanner, Co. B, 16th Mich.
A. Mills, Co. B, 16th Mich.
Jas. M. Hollister, Co. I, 16th Michigan.
O. A. Purchase, Co. D, 16th Michigan.
Jas. B. Goulding, Co. D, 16th Michigan.
Geo. Bannel, Co. I, 16th Michigan.
John Ridley, Co. B, 12th N. Y. Volunteers.
John Boyd, Co. B, 12th N.Y. Volunteers.
Corp. James B. Butler, Co. B, 12th N. Y. Volunteers.
Jefferson Coon, Co. I, 12th New-York Volunteers.
Wm. Pollman, Co. H, 12th New-York Volunteers.
Oscar White, Co. A, 12th New-York Volunteers.
Jerome McLean, Co. K, 12th New-York Volunteers.
Edwin R. Tury, Co. C, 12th New-York Volunteers.
G. P. Corthill, Co. F, 42d Massachusetts.
Morris Cahill, Co. H., 9th Massachusetts.
Serg. M. H. Leory, Co. B. 9th Massachusetts.
A. P. Wing, Co. G, 17th U. S. Infantry.
L. Sothen, Co. I, 9th Mass.
Serg. O. D. Kimball, Co. C, 5th U. S. Infantry.
T. Driscoll, Co. B, 9th Mass.
J. Hennessey, Co. F, 8th Mass.
J. Kelley, Co. F, 9th Mass.
James Hutchinson, Co. G, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Serg. Hugh Megonagle, Co. E, 9th Massachusetts.
J. Murphy, Co. K, 8th Mass.
P. Dolan, Co. F, 9th Mass.
J. Gotchart, Co. A, 62d Pa.
Corp. D. N. Beyer, Co. E, 6th United States Cavalry.
Sergt. A. Henry, Co. A, 12th Infantry.
I. Richards, Co. F, 12th Art.
Corp. C. E. Lucas, Co. F, 12th Artillery.
J. Hild, Co. A, 12th Artillery.
E. Seifert, Co. A, 12th N.Y.
D. F. Willey, Co. D, 17th U. S. Infantry.
G. Case, Co. N, 12th N. Y.
L. W. Sales, Co. A, 12 N. Y.
Corp. E. Ring, Co B, 16th Michigan.
J. Morse, Co. F, 32d Mass.
Ely Wallace, Co. C, 14th Inf.
M. Lane, Co. F. 32d Mass.
O. Haskins, Co. D, 32d Mass.
J. McGervel, Co. B, 13th Mich.
W. E. Wilson, Co., 32 Mass.
W. E. Carcadin, Co. E, 14th New-York
Corp. W. C. Stevens, Co. B 10th U. S. Infantry.
H. Duty, Co. A, 14th Penn.
R. Forsyth, Co. B, 17th Inf.
Sergt. J. Beckett, Co. I, 16th Michigan.
H. Bailey, Co. G, 12th Inf.
F. Pretz, Co. B, 12th N. Y.
W. Prindle, Co. H, 12th N.Y.
A. L. Bennett, Co. E, 12th N.Y.
Ed. Williamson, Co. A, 12th New-York.
G. Emory, Co. A, 17th Inf.
F. A. Peel, Co. C, 17th Inf.
S. A. R. Snyder, Co. F, 13th New-York.
J. McVeigh, Co. E, 12th N. Y.
C. Davis, Co. A, 5th Wis.
M. A. Barron, Co. D, 14thin.
G. C. Gwyer, band, 11th N.Y.
H. Rinol, bugler, Co. G, 11th New-York.
A. Vaninwagon, Co. C, 11th New-York.
Corp. J. Gooderson, Co. G, 16th New-York.
J. Pratt, Co. C, 17th Infant.
Corp. A. W. Merritt, Co. G, 16th New-York.
A. Anderson, Co. B, 44th N.Y.
Corp. J. Vanouf, Jr., Co. G, 16th New-York.
J. H. Bennett, Co. B, 17th New-York.
H. M. Hood, Co. B, 17th N.Y.
Sergt. B. A. Morris, Co. C, 44th New-York.
J. Lynch, Co. G, 17th N. Y.
E. Gannon, Co. D, 17th N.Y.
N. W. Rider. Co. B, 14th New-York.
L. Harrison, Co. G, 44th N.Y.
C. Herbert, Co. K, 44th N.Y.
Capt. J. Moore, Co. G, 7th Va.
R. Blackman, Co. H, 17th New-York.
T. Rau, Co. E, 14th Infant'y.
W. Brown, Co. E. 14th Inf.
Charles E. Hemphill, Co. F, 17th Infantry.
W. Elke, Co. G, 14th Inf'y.
Sergt. Charles T. Lewis, Co. C, 17th Infantry.
Hospital Steward W. A. Bennett, 14th Infantry.
Sergt. G. White, Co. D, 17th Infantry.
C. Bragg, Co. A, 14th Inft'y.
J. Hutchinson, Co. A, 14th Infantry.
T. Bugber, Co. B. 14th Inf'y.
A. Strober, Co. B, 14th N.Y.
Thos. Burrill, Co. A, 14th N.Y.
Isaac Reilly, Co. E, 14th N.Y.
C. P. Lake, Co. D, 14th Inf.
S. Rathborn, Co. H, 17th N.Y.
A. Van Wormer, Co. I, 17th New-York.
C. Brennan, Co. E, 17th N.Y.
John Welsh, Co. K, 17th N.Y.
Eli Poquette, Co. E, 96th N.Y.
James Mangan, Co. D, 17th Inf.
Corp. Andrew Malone, Co. E, 17th Infantry.
A. M. Nichols, wagon master, 5th New-York.
Jas. M. Green, Co. H, 17th Inf.
L. Bander, Co. A, 16th N.Y.
D. A. Mereness, Co. A, 14th New-York.
L. C. Jones, Co. D, 17th Inf.
Lewis Beers, Co. B, 14th Inf.
E. Sprogan, Co. A, 12d Pa.
Peter Gathgan, Co. K, 4th Michigan.
C. McCormick, Co. D, 4th Michigan.
O. Greg, Co. I, 4th Mich.
Corp. J. D. Wolff, Co. E, 4th Michigan.
J. Spence, Co. E, 4th Mich.
F. W. Worth, Co. G, 4th Michigan.
W. H. Seward, Co. G, 4th Michigan.
Corp. G. P. Prince, Co. F, 4th Michigan.
Wm. Vanderbanter. Co. F, 4th Michigan.
Sergt. A. Bush, Co. K, 4th Michigan.
F. Curran, Co. I, 9th Mass.
—— McGue, Co. I, 9th Mass.
James Connell, Co. A, 32d Massachusetts.
John Jenkins, Co. D, 11th U. S. Infantry.
W. H. Brown, Co. B, 11th U. S. Infantry.
C. Owens, Co. I, 16th N. Y.
T. Cook, Co. K, 13th N. Y.
H. Stowell, Co. K, 13th N.Y.
J. Edwards, Co. G, 13th N.Y.
B. F. Wilkinson, Co. K, 13th New-York.
A. Bradford, Co. I, 13th N.Y.
J. Hooter, Co. I, 4th U.S. Inf.
W. Megee, Co. D, 4th U.S. Inf.
Jas. Bing, Co. F, 4th Mich.
R. S. Tyler, Co. K, 17th U.S.I.
C. Rickarick, Co. G, 17th United States Infantry.
P. Oharo, Co. F, 9th Mass.
A. Irving, Co. D, 5th U. S. Art.
A. McGinley, Co. D, 62d Penn.
F. Falley, Co. H, 9th Mass.
Sergt. K. W. Cross, 4th Rhode Island Battery.
Sergt. C. H. Lee, 14th U.S. Inf.
J. H. Fellews, 14th U. S. Inf.
G. Allen, Co. C. 32d Mass.
C. Welch, Co. K, 44th N. Y.
S. Paddock, Co. K. 44th N. Y.
S. H. Campbell, Co. C, 44th N.Y.
Corp. J. Brackett, Co. C, 44th New-York.
Jas. Welsh, Co. F. 4th U. S. Infantry.
John Mckeegney, Co. A, 12th U. S. Infantry.
John Hart, Co. C, 4th U. S. Infantry.
Joseph Churchill. Co H, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Noah Helvie, Co. H, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Jas. Mathews, Co. D, 12th U. S. Infantry.
A. B. Barrington, Co. I, 13th New-York.
Jos. Sugar, Co. I, 13th N. Y.
Selvin Heyford, Co. I, 13th New-York,
H. J. Kenneday, Co. H, 44th New-York.
Wm. H. Vandenburgh, Co. I, 44th New-York.
J. N. Perry, Co. I, 44th N.Y.
John Wagoner, Co, I, 44th New-York.
J. Curry, Co. H, 16th Mich.
John M. Stuart, drummer, Co. E, 16th Michigan.
J. H. Sands, Co. H, 16th Mich.
C. Uberroth, Co. H, 16th Mich.
T. L. Everest, musician, Co. H, 16th Michigan.
H. Mulkins, Co. F, 77th N. Y.
J. D. O'Neill, Co. B, 6th U.S.I.
C. Whitman, Co. A, 17th U.S.I.
O. Rathburn, Co. B, 16th Mich.
J. Parker, Co. E, 16th Mich.
Sergt. Origen Frost, Co. F, 16th Michigan.
Corp. George Eitelbuss, Co. B, 16th Michigan.
E. Bartleson, Co. F, 16th Mich.
Corp. Jacob Lyon, Co. F, 16th Michigan.
Corp. Sam. Gohling, Co. D, 12th New-York Volun.
Sergt. James Williams, Co. B, 11th U. S. Infantry.
James G. West, Co. K, 13th New-York Volunteers.
Samuel Allen, Co. B, 13th New-York Volunteers.
Thomas H. Purdon, Co. B, 12th U. S. Infantry.
George Oehring, Co. A, 12th United states Infantry.
Corp. Chas. Chatterdon, Co. B, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Amos B. Wilcox, Co. G, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Samuel C. Hall, Co. H, 11th United States Infantry.
Isaac P. Osgood, Co. B, 32d Massachusetts.
C. H. Barton, Co. A, 32d Massachusetts.
Hiram Jenkins, Co. D, 17th United States Infantry.
Ser. D. O'Neil, Co. H, 9th Mass.
Chas. C. Gates, Co. F, 44th. New-York.
J. Farrell, Co. D, 9th Mass.
George Cheage, Co. C, 32d Massachusetts.
Thomas Elder, Co. D, 14th U. S. Infantry.
O. A. Merrill, Co. I, 32d Mass.
Corp. Theo. S. Pool, Co. D, 32d Massachusetts.
Chas. A. Burke, Co. D, 32d Massachusetts.
John Heywood. Co. H, 14th U. S. Infantry
James Hutchinson, Co. G, 1st U. S. Infantry.
Ira Wilder, Co. E, 32d Mass.
W. O. Locke, Co. B, 32d Massachusetts.
Wm. H. Shurtis, Co. K, 14th New-York.
F. M. Fenton, Co. B, 14th U. S. Infantry.
J. R. Pye, Co. B, 5th United States Cavalry.
W. Albright, Co. A, 14th U. S. Infantry.
S. A. Walter, Co. B, 14th U. S. Infantry.
J. Wakeman, Co. E, 14th U. S. Artillery.
H. H. Callins, Co. I, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Serg. B. D. Gallaway, Co. I, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Corp. M. G. Callahan, Co. I, Berdan Sharpshooters.
A. C. Rickar, Co. C, 22 Mass.
A. Brightwood, Co. C, 14th New-York.
A. Benister, Co. A, 14th N.Y.
Serg. C. E. Lloyd, Co. E, 14th New-York.
Corp. D. Areswell, Co. B, 14th Infantry
Corp. G. S. Miller, Co. F, 11th Infantry.
A. Conklin, Co. G, 13th N. Y.
Corp. E. R. Monroe, Co. G, 22d Massachusetts.
Sergt. E. W. Bittis, N. C. Staff, 83d Pennsylvania.
J. Burdick, Co. I, 14th N.Y.
P. C. McCall, Co. K, 5th Wis.
W. W. Shepard, Co. F, 13th New-York.
Sergt. J. Diamond, Co. C, 4th Infantry.
H. S. Debok, B. S. S.
J. B. Snow, Co. C, 83d Penn.
F. Bulger, Co. F, 13th N. Y.
J. Manners, Co. H, 14th Inf.
D. Hood, Co. E, 14th Inf.
L. March, Co. E, 14th Inf.
J. Curtis, Co. B, 17th N. Y.
M. Fox, Co. E, 17th N. Y.
J. Mocklin, Co. D, 17th N.Y.
W. H. Chaplin, Co. H, 17th New-York.
O. S. Smith, Co. K, 17th N.Y.
H. F. Farbeaux, bugler, Co. D, 17th New-York.
P. Craney, Co. D, 17th N. Y.
J. McNamara, Co. A, 17th New-York.
Corp. George Rarke, Co. E, 5th Regular Cavalry.
J. Mall. Co. A, 17th N. Y.
S. T. Heartley, Co. A, 14th New-York
J. Murphy, Co. E, 17th N.Y.
J. M. Upright, Co. E, 44th New-York.
P. Gleason, Co. D, 17th N.Y.
J. Ledgat, Co. D, 17th N. Y.
Corp. W. J. Page, Co. B, 14th Infantry.
T. E. Griffith, Co. B, 14th N.Y.
C. Kemps, Co. C, 14th N. Y.
J. Omens, Co. G, 14th N. Y.
M. Coon, Co. D, 14th N. Y.
L. Nash, Co. A, 14th Inf'y.
C. Howard, Co. C, 14th Inf.
G. R. Morris, Co. E, 14th N. Y.
J. McTwigger, Co. H, 14th Infantry.
A. T. Ellston, Co. F, 14th In.
J. Hackett, Co. G, 16th N.Y.
P. Dixon, Co. H, 17th N. Y.
W. I. Waidron, Co. F, 17th New-York.
O. H. Prey, Co. G, 5th Wis.
J. Ray, Co. C, 14th N. Y.
H. Miller, Co. C, 44th N. Y.
O. Nash, Co. K, 14th N. Y.
G. W. Covey, Co. K, 14th New-York.
Quartermaster-Sergt. Chas. B. Seers, 14th Infantry.
J. A. N. Cochrane, Co. E, 16th New-York.
A. H. Crosby, Co. C, 22d Mass
— Spencer, Co. B, 4th Mich.
T. E. Wood. Co. H, 4th Mich.
R. N. Ainsworth, Co. I, 4th Michigan.
Serg. C. Hadley, Co. H, 4th Michigan.
M. A. White, Co. D, 14th In.
W. S. Corbin, Co. C, 14th In.
Corp. W. P. Nichols, Co. E, 12th Infantry.
Melan Troy, Co. C, 4th Mich.
B. C. Davis, Co. A, 11th Inf.
R. Dick, Co. E, 5th U.S. Cav.
J. Brown, Co. F, 14th Inf.
Serg. J. McTeney, Co. F, 14 In
Corp. F. Hubbard, Co. B. 11th U. S. Infantry.
J. Bolles, Co. H, 13th N. Y.
Sergt. Jas. H. Oleman, Co. C, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Corp. J. S. Eastbrook, Co. B, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Harry Stuart. Co. H, 11th U. S. Infantry.
Benj. Farringer, Co. D, 5th Wisconsin.
John Hammond, Co. D, 5th Wisconsin.
J. Purcell, Co. K, 96th Pa.
S. Gribin, Co. K, 96th Penn.
Sergt. Wm. Buckley, Co. C, 96th Pennsylvania.
P. Quinn, Co. H, 96th Penn.
A. E. Adams, Co. F, 13th New-York.
D. Lawler, Co. K, 96th Pa.
Chas. Gascoigne, Co. F, 13th New-York.
John A. Edell, Co. K, 12th New-York.
Edw. L. Allen, Co. H, 13th New-York.
Corp. John H. Horner, Co. C, 4th Michigan.
Davis Woodward, Co. F, 17th U. S. Infantry.
Edward W. Howard, Co. F, 17th U. S. Infantry.
H. Tarr. Co. D, 17th U. S. Inf.
J. H. Fidy, Co. A, 12th U.S. Infantry.
J. Mathews, Co. E, 13th N.Y.
Corp. S. M. Johnson, Co. A, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Corp. E. V. Whitbeck, Co. I, New-York.
H. Donald, Co. G, 17th U. S. Infantry.
Allen Down, Co. I, 17th U. S. Infantry.
D. W. Bradbury, Co. F, 17th U. S. Infantry.
William Sefton, Co. G, 1st U. S. Infantry.
J. M. Parsons, 3d Mass. Art.
Jas. Welid, 5th Mass. Art.
J. Harney, Co. G, 1st U. S. Inf.
C. B. Dorr, Co. D, 17th U. S. Inf.
E. W. Nichols, 4th R. I. Art.
Geo. Tung, 6th R. I. Art.
H. Hope, Co. B, 62d Penn
Wm. Harris, Co. F, 14th N. Y.
D. D. Graves, Co. D, 32d Mass.
E. V. Wells, Co. C, 32d Mass.
M. B. Masters, Co. G, 13th N. Y.
W. Townsend, Co. K, 13th N. Y.
Sergt. James Cassaday, Co. F, 13th New-York.
Sergt George Dunning, Co. G, 13th New-York.
A. B. Clark, Co. H, 44th N. Y.
H. Cooley, Co. D, 12th U. S. I.
M. Burket, Co. A, 12th U. S. I.
J. Phillips, Co. F, 12th U. S. I.
Corp. Isaac M. Marble, Co. E, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Charles Synscott, Co. F, 17th United States Infantry.
Joseph Wampra, Co. F, 14th United States Infantry.
J. C. Clapp, Co. F. 17th United States Infantry.
W. H. Dresser, Co. G, 11th United States Infantry.
A. B. Barrington, Co. I, 13th New-York.
Jas. O'Donnel, Co. C, 3d U. S. Infantry.
John White, Co. D, 3d U. S. Infantry.
Christian Mascer, Co. C, 3d U. S. Infantry.
George Boyer, (discharged, left at Fortress Monroe,) Co. I, 106th Penn.
J. Sargent, Co. A, 16th N.Y.
H. Knight, Co. B, 5th Me.
O. Warren, Co. C, 7th Me.
A. Sylvester, Co. D, 7th Me.
W. F. Grant, Co. E, 5th Me.
S. C. Perry, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
J. P. Harman, Co. K, 5th Me.
Jesse Jelfry, Co. B, 5th Me.
Josiah Estis, Co. I, 5th Me.
W. Harper, Co. I, 5th Me.
G. E. Kembridge, Co. F, 6th Maine.
J. McCardy, Co. E, 6th Me.
H. Hamilton, Co, E, 5th Me.
Alonzo Elder, Co. A, 5th Me.
Corp. J. Hutchison, Co. K, 6th Maine.
James Sutherland, Co. H, 6th Maine.
W. C. Pattin, Co. C, 6th Me.
J. Ruple, Co. A, 9th Penn.
W. G. Sewall, Co. A, 6th Me.
L. Cranover, Co. C, 49th Pa.
W. N. Fitzgerald, Co. C, 49th Pennsylvania.
T. Brown, Co. C, 7th Maine.
T. Brown, Co. A, 49th Penn.
W. C. Swails, Co. I, 49th Pa.
Ord. Sergt. J. W. Wallace, Co. F, 49th Penn.
G. Dirly, Co. K, 42d Penn.
E. A. Gloyd, Co. D, 42d Pa.
Sergt. E. J. Hunt, Co. A, 42d Pennsylvania.
J. C. Meek. Co. B, 42d Pa.
T. W. Sullivan, Co. A, 42d Pa.
J. Duncan, Co. E, 42d Penn.
Sergt. H. Irwin, Co. A, 42d Pa.
F. Simmons, Co. B, 1st U. S. Artillery.
John Workman, Co. B, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Thomas Smith, Co. C, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
E. Harrison, Co. H, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
A. H. Livermore, Co. G, 5th Wisconsin—died during passage between Fortress Monroe and Philadelphia.
W. Fedden, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania—died during passage between Fortress Monroe and Philadelphia.
Edwin McCorkle, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania. died during passage between Fortress Monroe and Philadelphia.
Aug. Kaufman, Co. E, 4th Pa.
C. S. Gamble, Co. G, 4th Pa.
John Beyer, Co. E, 4th Pa.
H. Mason, Co. F, 5th Maine.
Sergt. Geo. Patterson, Co. K, 4th Maine.
Corp. S. M. Jack, Co, B, 6th Maine.
Corp. Chas. D. Morrill, Co. C, 6th Maine.
H. P. Chandler, Co. C. 6th Maine.
G. E. Kembridge, Co. F, 6th Maine.
Jas. McKenny, Co. B, 6th Me.
Corp. Levi Flood, Co. K, 6th Maine.
Wm. Leiterman, Co. E, 49th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Thos. G. Hutchinson, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania.
Corp. E. L. McDonald, Co. I, 49th Pennsylvania.
John A. Boyd, Co. B, 49th Pennsylvania.
John F. Lee, Co. G, 7th Me.
Robt. H. Moore, Co. E, 7th Maine.
S. Sellers, Co. B, 7th Maine.
J. E. Douglass, Co. A, 6th Maine.
Sergt. D. Cummings, Co. C, 49th Pennsylvania, died during passage between Harrison's Landing and Fortress Monroe; buried at Norfolk.
Geo. G. Wine, Co. K, 3d Pa. Rifles.
James Longon, Co. B, 3d Pa. Rifles.
E. Sheershond, Co. H, 3d Pa. Rifles.
Allen Boorse, Co. H, 3d Pa. Rifles.
Abram Kick, Co. K, 3d Pa. Reserves.
James Moody, Co. F, 2d U. S. Infantry.
John Lamon, Co. G, 6th Pa. Reserves.
Flenaus Jacoby, Co. A. 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
John McCormick. Co. B. 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Peter Ridenbach. Co. G, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Henry Collins, Co. H, 5th Wisconsin.
Sergt. Geo. D. Dutton, Co. E, 5th Wisconsin.
Sergt. Wm. M. Dint, Co. E, 5th Wisconsin.
Sergt. Jos. C. Rogers, Co. E, 5th Wisconsin.
Wm. Barnes, Co. H, 5th Wisconsin.
A. Schafer, Co. C, 8th Pa. R.
E. V. Bocklin, Co. A, 5th Wis.
B. H. Effeeger, Co. I, 5th Wis.
Corp. W. C. Torrance, Co. G, 9th Penn. Reserves.
W. Craven, Bat. B, 1st Pa. Art.
J. W. Bullock, Bat. G, 1st Pa. Artillery.
M. Siff, Bat. G, 1st Penn. Art.
— Hillyer, Bat. C, 5th U. S. Artillery.
B. Bixler, Bat. A, 1st Pa. Art.
P. M. Maury, Co. F, 2d Pa.
H. N. Lawrence, Co. C, 5th Pa. Reserves.
Samuel Preston, Battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Adolph Warm, Battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery.
D. M. Weston, Battery B, 1st Penn. Artillery.
Jesse Temple, Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.
Thomas Kirkland, Battery B, 1st Penn. Artillery.
J. B. Williams, Co. G, 5th Wisconsin.
Wm. Wheelan, Co. M, 3d U. S. Artillery.
J. B. Eastman, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin.
Thomas Haley, Co. I, 5th U. S. Artillery.
John Croslem, Co. K, 5th Wis.
Theo. Reudiger, Co. A, 5th Wisconsin.
R. S. Shoeffel, Co. B, 5th Wis.
Chas. Gemmil. Co. B, musician, 4th Penn. Reserves.
Corp. J. K. Carey, Bat. C, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Corp. Joseph Warnick, Co. D, 4th Penn. Reserves.
Corp. Leopold Schmidt, Co. D, 4th Penn. Reserves.
Nicholas Casemier, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Moses Miller, Co. K, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Wm Legore, Co. G, 10th Pa. Reserves.
Serg. Philip Marsch, Co. I, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Charles J. Fox. Co. M, 3d U. S. Artillery.
Patrick McLoughlin, Co. I, 5th United States Artillery.
James Ellis, Co. I, 6th U. S. Artillery.
John Knox, Co. I, 11th Maine.
Corp. John Lex, Co. E, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Jerome W. Young, Co. E, 10th Penn. Reserves.

BY THE LOUISIANA, FROM HARRISON'S LANDING, AUG. 8.

S. Peabody, Co. H, 2d Wis.
A. Place, Co. C, 2d Vermont.
D. Wert, Co. D, 1st N. J.
Lieut. T. J. Hetz, Co. C, 3d Mich.
H. D. Ford, Co. B 3d N. J.
H. R. Blackam, Co. F, 3d Vt.
W. W. Page. Co. D, 3d Vt.
E. Rich, Co. K, 3d Vermont.
H. Williams, Co. C, 3d N.J.
E. D. Stanley. Co. F, 3d N.J.
H. C. Leyast, Co. E, 16th N.Y.
R. Ryan, Co. C, 16th N. Y.
R. Bruce, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
J. N. Wright, Co. I, 16th N. Y.
H. S. Ellis, Co. I, 16th N. Y.
F. Vantorn, Co. I, 16th N.Y.
T. Collier, Co. I, 27th N. Y.
J. O. Brien, Co. H, 16th N.Y.
L. Blankill, Co. K, 16th N.Y.
E. Hibbard, Co. I, 27th N.Y.
W. H. Tripp, Co. C, 27th N.Y.
L. A. Ansel, Co. I, 27th N.Y.
J. M. Nichols, Co. H, 27th New-York.
R. Pike, Co. E, 27th N. Y.
H. Potter, Co. A, 6th Vermont.
R. C. Bisbee, Co. A, 6th Vt.
W. A. Aikin, Co. C, 6th Vt.
C. H. Charles, Co. I, 6th Vt.
E. Gardner, Co. F, 6th Vt.
J. W. Paine, Co. E, 6th Vt.
E. Belder, Co. A, 5th Vt.
R Robinson, Co A, 5th Vt.
L. W Hare, Co F, 49th N Y.
J Meese, Co F, 49th N Y.
F Palmerston, Co A, 49th NY.
J Rhea, Co A, 5th Vermont.
L Gohe, Co A, 5th Vermont.
S H Shumway, Co I, 5th Vt.
J H Varney, Co C, 5th Vt.
C Claghou, Co D, 49th N Y.
T Lea, Co B, 49th New-York.
A Still, Co E, 49th N Y.
H O'Brien, Co I, 5th Vt.
M S Whipple, Co E, 3d Vt.
C Buzby, Co E, 3d Vermont.
D F Sawyer, Co B, 3d Vt.
J Quinn, Co I, 31st N Y.
J Haskell, Co I, 31st N Y.
M Yager, Co E, 31st N Y.
D Steward, Co K, 3d Vt.
A. Dusstiery, Co. A, 1st N.J. Battery.
C A Britton, Co B, 1st N J B.
W Clayton, Co G, 1st N J B.
S Vanharter, Co F, 1st N J Battery.
F Hiner, Co D, 1st N J Bat.
T Cassidy, Co F, 2d N J Bat.
T Lyons, Co C, 1st N J.
J B Goodard, Co K, 5th Wis.
J Tates, Co A, 1st Wis Bat.
D Fuller, Co H, 3d Vermont.
T C Hindrick, Co A, 5th Vt.
E G Brown Co G, 5th Vt.
E Russell, Co D, 5th Vt.
O P Scribner, Co D, 5th Vt.
A R Robinson, Co F, 43d N Y.
F E Manmorris, Co G, 5th Vt.
A F Barton, Co G, 49th Pa.
B. R. Ore, Co. E, 2d Vt.
L. L. Bacon, Co. B, 3d Vt.
Wm. Chase, Co. H, 2d Vt.
J. J. Murlock, Co. G, 6th Vt.
H. C. Packard, Co. E, 6th Vt.
J. L. Blake, Co. I, 7th Me.
L. H. Larrebee, Co. H, 4d Vt.
W. H. Duncan, Co. A, 7th Me.
L. W. Chadwick, Co. E, 7th Me.
J. Hing, Co. K, 32d N. Y.
Lieut. T. Hatch, Co. C, 3d Michigan.
J. E. Russell, Co. H, 6th Vt.
H. Devoy, Co. D, 5th Vt.
D. Bernil, Co. E, 6th Vt.
W. T. Ermery, Co. A, 5th Vt.
Sergt. Co. Iverson, Co. B, 1st New-Jersey.
C. Bell, Co. D, 1st N. J.
B. F. Thorn, Co. B, 1st N.J.
C. Payne, Co, D, 6th Vt.
D. T. Sickle, Co. H, 1st N J.
J. Clarke, Co. E, 33d N. Y.
F. Bolton, Co. F, 33d N. Y.
J. Gates, Co. B, 6th Maine.
E. Wheeler, Co. G, 6th Maine.
F. Rowe, Co. I, 5th Vermont.
Serg. F. Peters, Co. D, 20th New-York.
L. Richardson, Co. H, 6th Vt.
A. Berry, Co. D, 6th Vt.
J. C. Davis, Co. H, 6th Vt.
C. Darlinger, Co. F, 20th N.Y.
C. Ludwig, Co. B, 20th N.Y.
S. Cooper, Co. I, 2d N. J.
C. Brower, Co. I, 2d N. J.
D. Haley, Co. D, 2d United States Artillery
C. H. Camfield, Co. G, 2d New-Jersey.
L. Nolte, Co. D, U. S. Bat.
J. A. Burns, Co. D, U. S. Inf.
Corp. J. D. Knight, Co. C, 2d New-Jersey.
J. F. Kelly, Co. C, 3d Vt.
B. Flengo, Co. E, 3d Vt.
H. Damon, Co. A, 3d Vt.
J. B. Howard, Co. A, 1st Maryland.
J. M. Dickerman, Co. G, 3d Vermont.
H. Leozo, Co. B, 3d Vt.
H. Lupelow, Co. B, 3d N. J.
D. Sullivan, Co. A, 3d N. J.
J. A. Mitchell, Co. A, 16th New-York.
D. Roulston, Co. G, 16th N.Y.
G. White, Co. A, 16th N. Y.
Corp. A. Manning, Co. G, 27th New-York.
L. Lovering, Co. D, 16th New-York.
W. H. Coe, Co. G, 27th N. Y.
Corp. C. O'Handy, Co. F, 2th New-York.
J. D. Munkley, Co. D, 27th New-York.
J. Durfy, Co, F, 27th N. Y.
R. C. Jenny, Co. B, 6th Vt.
D. H. Ucon, Co. I, 5th Vt.
S. W. Kees, Co. C, 6th Vt.
A. Chapin. Co. C, 5th Vt.
A. Holbrook, Co. C, 5th Vt.
J. Carr, Co. K, 5th Vermont.
J. A. Stemwent, Co. C, 5th Vt.
J. V. Ganson, Co. G, 5th Vt.
C. B. Wolte, Co. A, 2d Vt.
W. W. Wickham, Co. B, 5th Vt
W. C. Geddell, Co K, 2d Vt.
C W Woodward, Co D, 5th Vt
J W Sleeper, Co D, 5th Vt
H H Thomas, Co B, 5th Vt
L Plankey, Co F, 5th Vt
M F Hood, Co L, 2d Vt.
H Silver, Co I, 5th Vt.
A W Terrell, Co G, 2d Vt.
L W Bristol, Co K, 2d Vt.
W H Palmer, Co K, 2d Vt.
E L Wright, Co K, 2d Vt.
J S Morgan, Co K, 2d Vt.
J Hovendon, Co E, 2d Vt.
J M Hamlin, Co L, 2d Vt.
Sergt E A Hermon, Co E, 1st New-Jersey.
R F Leighton, Co G. 6th Me.
P Woolbridge, Co C, 2d N Y.
J S Cauly, Co G, 1st N J.
D Field, Co B, 6th Maine.
E Page, Co D, 1st N. J.
Nelson Prior, Co. I, 6th Vt.
G. H. Kimball, Co K, 6th Vt.
W. W. Benson, Co. C, 6th Vt.
J. Borland, Co. K, 6th Vt.
H. W. Cilley, Co. B, 6th Vt.
M. C. Martin, Co. B, 5th Vt.
Corp. F. Myer, Co. B, 20th New-York.
E. S. Dales, Co. I, 5th Vt.
B. W. Rogers, Co. K, 5th Vt.
L. E. Sergeant, Co. G, 3d Vt.
A. Fork, Co. K, 3d Vermont.
C. A. Parker, Co. G, 3d Vt.
J. Glass, Co. C, 3d Vermont.
P. Percill, Co. E, 49th N. Y.
O. S. Vanderhoff, Co. K, 2d Vermont.
W. W. Thatcher, Co. E, 33d N. Y.
C. P. Parra, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
C. Wade, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
M. Roberts, Co. C, 33d N.Y.
J. Webb, Co. F, 16th N. Y.
J. Shank, Co. K, 16th N. Y.
H. Leets, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
L. G. Barker, 16th N.Y.
G. W. Strong, Co. H, 16th N.Y.
T. Hurd, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
A. Hide, Co. G, 16th N. Y.
O Eldridge, Co H, 16th N Y
J Goodrich, Co B, 16th N Y
A L Stewart, Co I, 16th N Y
J A Coon, Co H, 16th N Y

Dr. M. Ruer, Brigade Surgeon, was in charge of the *Louisiana*.

BY THE STATE OF MAINE, AUG. 8.

C D Mosely, Co A, 32d N Y
Mich Kenedy, Co I, 32d N Y
Geo Bennon, Co A, 32d N Y
Pat Loons, Co K, 32d N Y
Jas F Gallon, Co H, 95th Pa
N D Sutlin. Co E, 32d N Y
W H Murphy, Co C, 85th Pa
T F Tunhum Coll, 85th Penn
Corp J F Galler, Co H, 95th Pennsylvania.
Chas Butler, Co A, 85th Pa
C O Doe, Co H, 5th N H
Mich Mohan. Co F, 85th Penn
D S Ayres, Co F, 95th Penn
W S Christian, Co E, 18th N Y
Theo Rightenhouse, Co I, 95th Pennsylvania
Jas McConnell. Co A, 98th Pa
H Gandt, Co B, 25th Pa.
M Carl, Co E, 26th Pa.
C Fisher. Co K, 95th Pa.
N Bobbins, Co H, 16th N Y.
F Biddinger, Co G, 31st N Y.
J Thompson, Co A, 31st N Y.
J Welsh, Co D, 31st N Y.
J B Kend rick, Co F, 49th Pa.
Ben E Winns, Co B, 95th Pa
A Mosslander, Co C, 95th Pa
Jacob Winters. Co C, 95th Pa
Jas Moor, Co G, 95th Penn
Jno Carrighan, Co E, 95th Pa
L D Bawker, Co B, 95th Pa
Geo Lonn, Co D, 32d N Y
J H Bell, Co D, 32d N Y
J W Waldorf, Co D, 32d N Y
W F Freeman, Co B, 32d N

ARMY PENSIONS.

Instructions and Forms to be Observed in Applying for Them, Under the Act of July 14, 1862.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Under the act of Congress approved July 14, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

I. Invalids, disabled since March 4, 1861, in the military or naval service of the United States, in the line of duty.

II. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service, as above.

III. Children, under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if there is no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's remarriage.

IV. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided, also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

V. Sisters, under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support, provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the three last preceding classes.

The rates of pension to the several classes and grades are distinctly set forth in the first section of the act, a copy of which is herewith published. Only one full pension in any case will be allowed to the relatives of a deceased officer, soldier or seaman, and in order of precedence as set forth above. When more than one minor child or orphan sister thus becomes entitled to pension, the same must be divided equally between them.

Invalid pensions, under this law, will commence from the date of the pensioner's discharge from service, provided application is made within one year thereafter. If the claim is not made until a later date, the pension will commence from the time of the application. Pensions of widows and minors will commence from the death of the officer, soldier, or seaman, on whose service the claim is based.

ARMY PENSIONS.

Declarations are required to be made before a court of record, or before some officer of such court duly authorized to administer oaths, and having custody of its seal. *Testimony* may be taken before a justice of the peace, or other officer having like authority to administer oaths, but in no case will any evidence be received that is verified before an officer who is concerned in prosecuting the claim, or has a manifest interest therein.

In support of the allegations made in the claimant's declaration, testimony will be required in accordance with the following rules:

1. The claimant's identity must be proved by two witnesses, certified by a judicial officer to be respectable and credible, who are present and witness the signature of the declarant, and who state, upon oath or affirmation, their belief, either from personal acquaintance or for other reasons given, that he or she is the identical person he or she represents himself or herself to be.

2. Every applicant for an invalid pension must, if in his power, produce the certificate of the Captain, or of some other commissioned officer under whom he served, distinctly stating the time and place of the said applicant's having been wounded or otherwise disabled, and the nature of the disability, and that the said disability arose while he was in the service of the United States and in the line of his duty.

3. If it be impracticable to obtain such certificate, by reason of the death or removal of said officers, it must be so stated under oath by the applicant, and his averment of the fact proved by persons of known respectability, who must state particularly all the knowledge they may possess in relation to such death or removal; then secondary evidence can be received. In such case the applicant must produce the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, (who were in a condition to know the facts about which they testify,) whose good character must be vouched for by a judicial officer, or by some one known to the Department. The witnesses must give a minute narrative of the facts in relation to the matter, and must show how they obtained a knowledge of the facts to which they testify.

4. The Surgeon's certificate for discharge should show the character and degree of the claimant's disability; but when that is wanting, and when the certificate of an army Surgeon is not obtainable, the certificate of two respectable civil Surgeons will be received, in accordance with form F. These Surgeons must give in their certificate a particular description of the wound, injury, or disease, and specify how and in what manner his present condition and disability are connected therewith. The degree of disability for obtaining subsistence by manual labor must also be stated.

5. The habits of the applicant, and his occupation since he left the service, must be shown by at least two credible witnesses.

If the applicant claims a pension as the widow of a deceased officer or soldier, she must prove the legality of her marriage, the death of her husband, and that she is still a widow. She must also furnish the names and ages of her children under sixteen years of age at her husband's decease, and the place of their residence. On a subsequent marriage her pension will cease, and the minor child or children of the deceased officer or soldier, if any be living, under the age of sixteen years, will be entitled to the same in her stead, from the date of such marriage.

Proof of the marriage of the parents and of the age of claimants will, in like manner, be required in all applications in behalf of minor children.

The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact, in default of record evidence. The ages and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish or town registers duly authenticated.

Similar proof will be required of the marriage of the claimant, if the mother of a deceased officer or soldier, and that she remains a widow.

If the claimant be a dependent sister, like proof will be required of the marriage of her parents, and of her relationship to the deceased.

Guardians of minor claimants must, in all cases, produce evidence of their authority as such under the seal of the Court from which their appointment is obtained.

Applicants of the last four classes above given, who have in any manner aided or abetted the rebellion against the United States Government, are not entitled to the benefits of this act.

Attorneys for claimants must have proper authority from those in whose behalf they appear. Powers of attorney must be signed in the presence of two witnesses, and acknowledged before a duly qualified officer, whose official character must be certified under seal.

In all cases the post-office address of the claimant must be distinctly stated.

Applications under this act will be numbered and acknowledged, to be acted on in their turn. In filing additional evidence, correspondents should always give the number of the claim as well as the name of the claimant. JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Commissioner.

PENSION OFFICE, July 21, 1862.

AN ACT TO GRANT PENSIONS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the army, including regulars, volunteers, and militia, or any officer, warrant or petty officer, musician, seaman, ordinary seaman, flotilla-man, marine, clerk, landsman, pilot, or other person in the navy or marine corps, has been, since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter be, disabled by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, he shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such forms and regulations as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law, be placed upon the list of invalid pensions of the United States, and be entitled to receive, for the highest rate of disability, such pension as is hereinafter provided in such cases, and for an inferior disability an amount proportionate to the highest disability, to commence as hereinafter provided, and continue during the existence of such disability. The pension for a total disability for officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates employed in the military service of the United States, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, and in the marine corps, shall be as follows, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel, and all officers of a higher rank, thirty dollars per month; major, twenty-five dollars per month; captain, twenty dollars per month; first lieutenant, seventeen dollars per month; second lieutenant, fifteen dollars per month; and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, eight dollars per month. The pension for total disability for officers, warrant or petty officers, and others employed in the naval service of the United States, shall be as follows, viz.: Captain, commander, surgeon, paymaster and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding, and master commanding, thirty dollars per month; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, twenty-five dollars per month; professor of mathematics, master, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster and chaplain, twenty dollars per month; first assistant engineers and pilots, fifteen dollars per month; passed midshipman, midshipman, captain's and paymaster's clerk, second and third assistant engineer, masters' mate, and all warrant officers, ten dollars per month; all petty officers, and all other persons before named, employed in the naval service, eight dollars per month; and all commissioned officers, of either service, shall receive such and only such pension as is herein provided for the rank in which they hold commissions.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or other person named in the first section of this act has died since the Fourth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, he shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such forms and regulations as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law, be placed upon the list of invalid pensions of the United States, and be entitled to receive, for the highest rate of disability, such pension as is hereinafter provided in such cases, and for an inferior disability an amount proportionate to the highest disability, to commence as hereinafter provided, and continue during the existence of such disability. The pension for a total disability for officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates employed in the military service of the United States, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, and in the marine corps, shall be as follows, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel, and all officers of a higher rank, thirty dollars per month; major, twenty-five dollars per month; captain, twenty dollars per month; first lieutenant, seventeen dollars per month; second lieutenant, fifteen dollars per month; and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, eight dollars per month. The pension for total disability for officers, warrant or petty officers, and others employed in the naval service of the United States, shall be as follows, viz.: Captain, commander, surgeon, paymaster and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding, and master commanding, thirty dollars per month; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, twenty-five dollars per month; professor of mathematics, master, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster and chaplain, twenty dollars per month; first assistant engineers and pilots, fifteen dollars per month; passed midshipman, midshipman, captain's and paymaster's clerk, second and third assistant engineer, masters' mate, and all warrant officers, ten dollars per month; all petty officers, and all other persons before named, employed in the naval service, eight dollars per month; and all commissioned officers, of either service, shall receive such and only such pension as is herein provided for the rank in which they hold commissions.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or other person named in the first section of this act has died since the Fourth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, he shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such forms and regulations as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law, be placed upon the list of invalid pensions of the United States, and be entitled to receive, for the highest rate of disability, such pension as is hereinafter provided in such cases, and for an inferior disability an amount proportionate to the highest disability, to commence as hereinafter provided, and continue during the existence of such disability. The pension for a total disability for officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates employed in the military service of the United States, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, and in the marine corps, shall be as follows, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel, and all officers of a higher rank, thirty dollars per month; major, twenty-five dollars per month; captain, twenty dollars per month; first lieutenant, seventeen dollars per month; second lieutenant, fifteen dollars per month; and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, eight dollars per month. The pension for total disability for officers, warrant or petty officers, and others employed in the naval service of the United States, shall be as follows, viz.: Captain, commander, surgeon, paymaster and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding, and master commanding, thirty dollars per month; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster and chief engineer, respectively, ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, twenty-five dollars per month; professor of mathematics, master, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster and chaplain, twenty dollars per month; first assistant engineers and pilots, fifteen dollars per month; passed midshipman, midshipman, captain's and paymaster's clerk, second and third assistant engineer, masters' mate, and all warrant officers, ten dollars per month; all petty officers, and all other persons before named, employed in the naval service, eight dollars per month; and all commissioned officers, of either service, shall receive such and only such pension as is herein provided for the rank in which they hold commissions.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That where any officer or other person named in the first section of this act shall have died subsequently to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, and has not left or shall not leave a widow, nor legitimate child, nor mother, but has left or may leave an orphan sister or sisters under sixteen years of age, who were dependent upon him for support, in whole or in part, such sister or sisters shall be entitled to receive the same pension as such officer or other person would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled; which pension to said orphan shall commence from the death of the officer or other person dying as aforesaid, and shall continue to the said orphans until they severally arrive at the age of sixteen years, and no longer: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to entitle said orphans to more than one pension at the same time, under the provisions of this act: *And provided, further*, That no moneys shall be paid to the widow or children or any heirs of any deceased soldier on account of bounty, back pay or pension, who have in any way been engaged in, or who have aided or abetted the existing rebellion in the United States; but the right of such disloyal widow or children, heir or heirs of such soldier, shall be vested in the loyal heir or heirs of the deceased, if any there be.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That pensions which may be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, to persons who may have been, or shall be employed in the military or naval service of the United States, shall commence on the day of the discharge of such persons in all cases in which the application for such provisions [pensions] is filed within one year after the date of said discharge; and in cases in which the application is not filed during said year, pensions granted to persons employed as aforesaid shall commence on the day of the filing of the application.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the fees of agents and attorneys for making out and causing to be executed the papers necessary to establish a claim for a pension, bounty, and other allowance before the Pension Office, under this act, shall not exceed the following rates: For making out and causing to be duly executed a declaration by the applicant, with the necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same to the Pension Office, with the requisite correspondence, five dollars. In cases wherein additional testimony is required by the Commissioner of Pensions, for each affidavit so required and executed and forwarded, (except the affidavits of surgeons, for which such agents and attorneys shall not be entitled to any fees,) one dollar and fifty cents.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act than is prescribed in the preceding section of this act, or who shall contract or agree to prosecute any claim for a pension, bounty or other allowance under this act, on the condition that he shall receive a per centum upon, or any portion of the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or other claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due to such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offence, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Pensions be, and he is hereby empowered to appoint, at his discretion, civil surgeons to make the biennial examinations of pensioners which are or may be required to be made by law, and to examine applicants for invalid pensions, where he shall deem an examination by a surgeon to be appointed by him necessary; and the fees for each of such examinations, and the requisite certificate thereof, shall be one dollar and fifty cents, which fees shall be paid to the surgeon by the person examined, for which he shall take a receipt and forward the same to the Pension Office; and upon the allowance of the claim of the person examined, the Commissioner of Pensions shall furnish to such person an order on the Pension Agent of his State for the amount of the surgeon's fees.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Pensions, on application made to him in person or by letter, by any claimants or applicants for pension, bounty, or other allowance required by law to be adjusted and paid by the Pension-office, shall furnish such claimants, free of all expense or charge to them, all such printed instructions and forms as may be necessary in establishing and obtaining said claim; and in case such claim is prosecuted by an agent or attorney of such claimant or applicant, on the issue of a certificate of pension, or the granting of a bounty or allowance, the Commissioner of Pensions shall forthwith notify the applicant or claimant that such certificate has been issued or allowance made, and the amount thereof.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the pilots, engineers, sailors, and crews upon the gunboats and war vessels of the United States, who have not been regularly mustered into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to the same bounty allowed to persons of corresponding rank in the naval service, provided they continue in service to the close of the present war; and all persons serving as aforesaid, who have been or may be wounded or incapacitated for service, shall be entitled to receive for such disability the pension allowed by the provisions of this act to those of like rank, and each and every such person shall receive pay according to corresponding rank in the naval service: *Provided*, That no person receiving pension or bounty under the provisions of this act shall receive either pension or bounty for any other service in the present war.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the widows and heirs of all persons described in the last preceding section who have been or may be employed as aforesaid, or who have been or may be killed in battle, or of those who have died or shall die of wounds received while so employed, shall be paid the bounty and pension allowed by the provisions of this act, according to rank, as provided in the last preceding section.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a special agent for the Pension Office, to assist in the detection of frauds against the pension laws, to cause persons committing such frauds to be prosecuted, and to discharge such other duties as said Secretary may require him to perform; which said agent shall receive for his services an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, and his actual traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties shall be paid by the Government.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved July 14, 1862.

Liability of Native Born Citizens of Foreign Parentage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your yesterday's (Sunday) edition, you publish a controversy between parties relative to persons *born on our soil* being American citizens, while their parents were aliens. One writer says that *such persons* are *not* citizens of the United States, "but partake of the alienism of their parents," and hence *cannot* be held by us *to military duty*, and attempts to fortify his position by quotations from foreign writers, while the other one is as strenuous the other way, quoting from our learned sawans and lawyers. Now, Mr. Editor, in our *present dilemma*, it is proper that "*natural born citizens*," of foreign parentage, should be told that *they are citizens of the United States*, and ARE *liable* to be called upon *to do military duty*, so that they may prepare to "buckle on their armor" and fight for the Union. This point was *conclusively settled* some years ago, by GOV. MARCY, when Secretary of State, upon being written to on that subject by one of our City officials. GOV. MARCY's reply was so characteristic and conclusively overwhelming, that its reproduction at this time, in your valuable and widely distributed columns, may add the cause of enlistments, besides making the facts patent "to all the world and the rest of mankind." For this purpose I annex it, and subscribe, yours, &c.,

AUG. 11, 1862. LEX LOCI.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1854.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received. The cases which it mentions are not embraced in any law of the United States upon the subject of naturalization; and, it is believed, have not been decided by any Court in this country. Although, in general, it is not the duty of the Secretary of State to express opinions of law, and doubts may be entertained of the expedience of making an answer to your inquiries an exception to this rule, yet I am under the impression that *every person born in the United States must be considered a citizen of the United States, notwithstanding one or both of his parents may have been alien, at the time of its birth.* This is in conformity with the English common law, which law is generally acknowledged in this country. And a person born of alien parents, it is presumed, would be considered a natural born citizen of the United States, in the language of the Constitution, so as to make him eligible to the Presidency.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

JOSEPH B. NONES, Esq., New-York City.

Treason in Sight of City Hall—The German Press.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Treason is fruitful of intervention here at home, and is a very Proteus for changing its form to suit the aspect of the hour. It is now trying to create a popular distaste toward the call for the 600,000 more men. We don't want to see our foreign population disaffected: they have done us good service, and we believe they stand as ready to fight treason in Virginia in 1862 as many of them did to battle against despotism in Europe in 1848. Now, I'll tell you what I mean. Last night a copy of the *New-Yorker Journal* was handed me, bearing date 5th August, published by RITTIG & GUTMANN, and on sale at No. 49 Chatham-street. The aim of the paper is to excite our German population against the war, and some of its sentiments are treasonable in the highest degree. I will translate an extract or two from its first editorial, which, for rhetoric and bluster, is worthy of YANCEY himself:

"We have now the guarantee that this civil war will be a contest of thirty years' duration. The order of the War Minister, published yesterday, has suddenly placed us in a military state that other countries have taken centuries to reach. We have enjoyed the fruits of freedom for eighty years, but now see what the black intolerant spirit of New-England has done for us. Look at our rapid decline. Congress, with all its thirst of usurpation, did not dare to do what has just taken place. In a single moment, just by the stroke of the President's pen, we are converted into the subjects of a Government *which considers the bodies of its citizens as its own property, and claims the absolute right to use them according to its own whim until they are destroyed.*

This is the old European system over again. The President thought he would risk the sudden stroke, and so he did it. What becomes of the opinion we used to have that it was wrong to make men, against their better judgment, slay others? We are imitating the examples of the worst European Governments. By means of this ill-timed order a million of our citizens are forced into being soldiers, for of even the first 300,000 men only the smallest share will come forth without conscription. *This half million of people are forced into the field without the slightest sympathy with the cause they are compelled to serve.* * * * In the course of the year we shall have another call, and the ruins of our volunteer forces will be included. This will be a call for a million more of obedient soldier-machines! Does everybody know how many this will be? About one-third of our arm-bearing population. The "soldier Republic" is almost ready; and where there are many soldiers there will be much fighting. If your generation says Amen to the conscription movement, we need never expect to see any more peace. It is good for us that we are not yet exhausted; but for that very reason we are very far from peace—for this war only ends with exhaustion."

I might make other extracts, and I have a half mind to translate a nice little note from friend VALLANDIGHAM, denying the statement of the Columbus *Dispatch* that he had been arrested. But enough of the loathsome dish. A large number of packages of this paper now lie in our Post-office ready for distribution. What has become of the United States Marshal? I wish he would come over for them and take them home; and I trust in future that he will keep all treasonable documents out of Jersey. We don't want our air tainted any more than it is. *One way to crush treason in Richmond, Mr. Editor, is to make it hold its tongue in New-York.* H.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

The Debate on Canadian Affairs in the British Parliament.

From the Toronto Globe, 9th.

The telegraph gave us the most offensive portions of the discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of Canadian defence, and omitted the more pleasing portions. The extended report supplies the lights as well as the shadow of the picture. Lord PALMERSTON, as we anticipated, did not say that under no circumstance would Britain send more troops to Canada, but simply that no more would be sent this Summer. The Premier also spoke in fitting terms of the connection with Canada, presenting a striking contrast to the tone of his colleague, Sir G. C. LEWIS, whose announcement that he would see Canada become independent without regret, had been previously criticised by Mr. DISRAELI. Though Mr. ADDERLEY, Mr. ROEBUCK and Sir G. C. LEWIS displayed far more hostility toward Canada than was reasonable or just. The Province has a sufficient number of friends. They were not, it is true, in possession of all the facts, and therefore left the case incomplete; but they did their best. Lord BURY, Mr. BARING and others, while regretting the rejection of the militia bill, expressed the strongest belief that Canada would do her whole duty in case of necessity, and defended her from the charge of disloyalty. Altogether, the tone of the debate is not so pleasant as we anticipated. It is infinitely more reasonable than that which the savage insolence of the *Times* led us to expect.

The cardinal error of all who spoke upon the subject in the House of Commons, as well as in the Lords, was the assumption that the Canadian Parliament had thrown out a bill which would have secured the efficient preparation of the province for defence against American attack, and that it had separated without supplying any effectual substitute for that measure. It would have puzzled any member who spoke on the subject, to have been called upon to define what he considered an efficient preparation for the defence of the province. Not one ventured to explain his ideas upon the point. They spoke vaguely of the bill which had been rejected as something, and of that which was adopted as nothing. The truth is that the bill of the present Government, if thoroughly worked out, will undoubtedly effect a more complete preparation for the defence of the Province than that which was rejected by the House of Assembly; and we are only astonished that so many public men, who ought to be careful in speech and action, should, with so little inquiry, have formed an opinion on the question, and, upon the strength of that opinion, gone so far as to threaten a rupture of the connection between this Province and the mother country. We cannot but think that the minds of the members of the imperial Government have been prejudiced upon the subject by parties on this side the Atlantic, who have thereby cast a stigma upon the good name of the Province. It is well known that certain members of the Governor's staff took a strong personal interest in the militia bill of the late Government, and were exceedingly annoyed that the measure was rejected by Parliament. We fear that these indiscreet persons have taken upon themselves the duty of secret irresponsible advisers of men in office in England, and have deeply prejudiced their minds against the legislation of the new Government.

The plan proposed by the late Government was to draft from the mass of the population a certain number of persons, and to assemble them for a few days in each year for drill and discipline. No selection was to be made of men who, by habits and disposition, were fitted to embrace with facility the military profession. So many were to be called out, so much money was to be paid them, and their drill was to be carried on under the management of the officers of the Secondary Militia—men, as a general rule, totally ignorant of the art of war. Even the strongest friends of the late Government pronounced this measure an abortion. They declared that it would be distasteful to the country, and that the net results in the preparation of the people for war would be of the most trifling character. Intelligent officers of the regular army pronounced the same opinion, and we do not believe that any well-informed Englishman would have come to a different opinion. The Imperial Government sent out in Col. LYSONS a man utterly incapable of discharging the duty with which he was intrusted, and they are as much responsible for the rejection of the measure which he prepared as the members of the House whose votes threw it out.

The Militia bill of the new Government was based upon a different principle. It sought to take advantage of the military tastes of individuals who were disposed to become members of volunteer companies, and the design was to extend the volunteer system, by a gradual, inexpensive process, through the entire mass of the population. We allege that this project is in every way superior to that which it replaced. We believe that the 10,000 men named in the bill as the first force to be organized, would be infinitely more efficient as a nucleus for the formation of a larger army than the 50,000 riff-raff militiamen contemplated by the first bill. But in truth, the Militia under the new measure are not confined in their operations to 10,000 men. They are at liberty to extend the force beyond that as far as their means will allow, and, the Home Government having provided clothing and arms to a considerable extent, there is nothing that we can see to prevent even 20,000 or 30,000 men being formed into military companies. We have no doubt they will be formed in good time. Instead of the Government building armories, as was proposed by the late Ministry, the Municipalities, if called upon, will provide all protection necessary for the rifles and clothing of the men. It will not be necessary to pay in the rural districts any *per diem* allowance to the volunteers. The drill sergeants would of course be provided at the expense of the Government, but, with that exception, we do not see any difficulty in enlarging the volunteer system to any desired extent, without increasing the Provincial debt or imposing new taxes upon the people.

If war were imminent, it would be the duty of Canadians, as a matter of course, to draft men immediately, and bring them into the field; but even those who spoke in the Imperial Parliament most strongly upon the necessity of Canadian armament did not think war imminent—did not conceive that it was necessary that the population should rush into the field *en masse*. Under such circumstances, what reasonable Englishman will complain that the Canadian Government adopted the system which they thought best suited to the spirit of their people, which would be most efficient both in its immediate results and in regard to the steadiness with which it could be maintained? The truth appears to be that Lord PALMERSTON, the Duke of Newcastle, and other members of the Government have been made to blow off an immense amount of steam by the reports which they have received from the Governor's staff and Col. LYSONS, men whose *amour propre* has been wounded by the condemnation and rejection of their pet scheme. The imperial ministers should have had more discretion than to accept the

deeds of persons who have been but a few months in this country. In preference to the opinion of those who had lived all their lives in it, and thoroughly understood its resources and the temper of its people. There must have been misrepresentation on the part of those persons also, else there could not have been so prevalent a belief in England that the bill of the late Ministry would have provided an efficient force of 50,000 more. The measure did not even provide for that number of nominal militiamen. The Government talked of inserting that number in the blanks which were left in the draft, but they afterwards, when interrogated in the House, said they would reduce the active force to 30,000 men. In truth, however, so far as the defence of the country was concerned, it did not matter whether the number was 10,000 or 100,000. The force would have been utterly useless for any practical purpose.

There is ample cause for a display of indignation by Canadians at the foolish and insolent threats which were uttered in the course of the debate, but we prefer to pass them over without further notice. We are content to observe that the official members of the House, while laboring under a misapprehension of the position of the Canadian people on the subject of self-defence, maintained a respectful and kindly tone toward the Province, and we are also glad to believe that nothing which has been said or done on either side is likely to any extent to impair the strength of the tie which binds the colony to the mother country. The Imperial troops in the Province are not to be withdrawn, and no action on the part of the Imperial authorities will probably be taken, except an intimation that an increased armament in Canada would be acceptable. Our Government will doubtless know now to receive that intimation. They will do all that is possible to encourage the formation of a volunteer force, and while avoiding the danger of extraordinary expense, which the people are at present unable to endure, will endeavor to satisfy the reasonable desire of the people of England that they should not be called upon to bear the entire burden of a war with the United States, which they consider a possible event. If any one imagines, however, that by speeches in the Imperial Parliament, or by the bullying of the *Times* newspaper, the people of Canada can be forced into an extravagant expenditure, and draw immense numbers of the population from their peaceful pursuits, to guard against the danger of a war which they think will never happen, he makes a grievous mistake. The Canadian people understand their own rights and duties as well as the editor of the *Times*, or any member of the Imperial Parliament. They will adhere to the one and perform the other, without any regard to what is said by people on the other side of the Atlantic, who know nothing about them.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Aug. 11, 1862—1 P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that the regular order of business be suspended, for the purpose of receiving reports from the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Alderman Walsh was here called to the Chair.

Alderman Farley, from the Committee on National Affairs, thereupon submitted the following report:

The Joint Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the annexed preamble and resolutions, presented by Alderman Smith, setting forth the desire to secure the services of the several militia regiments now in the Army of the United States, upon the expiration of their present term of three months, who desire to reorganize for the war, or for nine months' service, under the recent call of the President, and recommending the appropriation of the sum of —— thousand dollars for the regimental fund of such regiments, respectfully

REPORT.

That the necessity of procuring the services of efficient troops in the present exigencies of the country imperatively demands that nothing should be left undone upon the part of the National, State and Corporate authorities to secure their services in the active duties of the campaign. Many of the present militia regiments now in the field from this City and State are made up largely of recruits who were anxious to serve in the volunteer regiments then in the field, but the opportunity so to do not being afforded, they enrolled as volunteers in the militia organizations to which they are now attached: these men have now become thorough and efficient soldiers; having attained a high degree of discipline, their courage and prowess on the field of battle cannot be doubted; if withdrawn from their present sphere of usefulness their loss to the National cause in the present condition of the country will be sorely felt, while they themselves will not be insensible to the fact, that the services which they have rendered—although great and valuable—are but small when compared with those which have been given, and will yet have to be borne by their companions now in the army, or who may hereafter volunteer or be drafted into the service, and therefore can be no doubt that the men composing these regiments are filled with true patriotism and courage, as is evidenced by the prompt and cheerful alacrity with which they responded to the call of the President for three months' men, and that they are still ready and willing to enlist for the war, or for nine months' service, in accordance with the recent call of the President for a reserve force of three hundred thousand men, your Committee are fully disposed to believe. That the men of New-York are less patriotic than the sons of our sister States cannot be. The Empire State must stand forth preëminent among the States of the Federal Union; nothing must be allowed to retard her onward progress; first in population and wealth, she must also be first in rendering the voluntary aid of her sons in suppressing the rebellion. If the militia of New-York but respond to the call of the President by sending their best and most effective men to the field, the rebellion will be of short duration, while they will have the assurance that the State and City whose honor they represent and maintain will cheerfully do their part in pecuniarily caring for the families and friends they have left behind, and in promoting the efficiency of the organizations to which they belong. Believing that some inducement should be given to encourage and promote the objects expressed in the preamble, your committee have been induced to present the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to each and every militia regiment from this City, which will reorganize or volunteer, either for the war or for nine months' service under the last order of the President to draft a reserve force of three hundred thousand men: the said sum of ten thousand dollars to be paid to the treasurer of the regimental fund of each and every such regiment, whenever such regiment shall have completely organized eight battalion companies, and the same have been duly mustered into the service of the United States.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the beforementioned sum of ten thousand dollars payable to the treasurer of the regimental fund of every regiment that shall have complied with the conditions of the preceding resolution, on requisition, signed by a majority of the Board of Officers.

TERENCE FARLEY,
HENRY SMITH,
IRA A. ALLEN,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN HOGAN,
MORGAN JONES,
Committee on National Affairs.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Farley, from the Committee on National Affairs, also submitted the following report:

The Joint Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the annexed message from His Honor the Mayor, calling the attention of the Common Council to the inadequacy of the defences of the harbor of New-York, and recommending that an appropriation of one million of dollars be made "for the construction of iron or ironplated batteries and ships," as auxiliaries to the formidable and scientifically constructed fortifications now guarding the approaches to our harbor, with a view of rendering them absolutely impregnable, respectfully

REPORT:

That in the opinion of your Committee, no question involving so intimately and directly the interests and welfare, including the lives and property of the inhabitants of this City, has ever been presented for the consideration of its Corporate authorities. The magnitude of the subject of securing the inviolability of our harbor against the approach of hostile navies, either of Foreign Governments or disunionists or traitors, is so patent to all as to be most indifferent, and is so clearly and comprehensively set forth in the accompanying message from His Honor the Mayor, that to enlarge on the subject by your Committee, would be a work of supererogation. They have decided to ask the adoption of the recommendation of His Honor the Mayor, and, in accordance therewith, respectfully present the following ordinance, and earnestly recommend favorable and speedy action by the Common Council.

TERENCE FARLEY,
HENRY SMITH,
JOHN HOGAN,
MORGAN JONES,
PETER MITCHELL,
Joint Committee on National Affairs.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASING AND STRENGTHENING THE DEFENCES OF THE HARBOR OF CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

§ 1. A Board of Commissioners to consist of —— members, of whom His Honor the Mayor and the Comptroller shall be two, and to be designated and known as "The Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners of the City of New-York," is hereby authorized and created to act, for and on behalf of the authorities and inhabitants of said City, as hereinafter provided.

John Dimon, Myers Correll, Albert Cardoza, Andrew Carrigan, all of the City of New-York, together with the Mayor and Comptroller, as aforesaid, are hereby severally constituted, appointed and declared to be members of the said Commission, and it shall be their duty to meet within five days after the passage of this Ordinance, at such place within the City of New-York, as shall be designated by the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall give due notice of the same; and organize the said Board for business, by appointing a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, who shall be members of said Board. They shall also appoint a Secretary, who shall keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and of the several Committees thereof, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the said Board. In case of a vacancy occurring in said Board of Commissioners, the same shall be filled at the first regular meeting held thereafter by vote of a majority of the remaining members thereof.

§ 2. The said Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners shall be and are hereby fully authorized and empowered to devise, adopt and carry into execution all such measures as they shall deem best calculated to increase and strengthen the defences of the harbor of the City of New-York, and especially by providing and taking charge of floating batteries, rams, or other auxiliaries to the fortifications, so as to prevent the ingress of iron-clad or other vessels of war. And for this purpose the said Board are hereby authorized to ordain and establish all proper rules and regulations for their own government, and from time to time to alter or repeal the same, and in behalf of the Corporation, to negotiate and enter into contracts, and to consult, retain and employ, and discharge from employment all such engineers, artisans, laborers and others, as they shall deem expedient and necessary, and to fix the rates of compensation to be paid to such persons respectively. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the said Board to incur expenses, exceeding the aggregate sum of one million dollars.

§ 3. All written contracts made and entered into by the said Board of Commissioners, shall be executed in triplicate, and one of the copies thereof, shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller.

§ 4. Accounts for all purchases made, or other expenses incurred by the authority of said Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners, shall be made out in such form, as shall be prescribed or approved by the Comptroller, and before the payment thereof, the same shall be approved and certified to be correct, by a majority of all the members of said Board.

§ 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect the preceding provisions, the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated, the same to be raised and deposited, in the City Treasury, as hereinafter provided.

§ 6. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow from time to time upon the faith and credit of the Corporation, such sum or sums of money as may be required to make the payments hereby authorized, not exceeding in the aggregate, the said amount of one million of dollars, which sums shall be deposited in the City Treasury by the persons lending the same, and upon their presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such moneys, it shall be his duty to prepare and deliver in exchange therefor an equal amount of bonds of the Corporation to be designated and known as "The Harbor Defense Fund Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York."

SEC. 7. The said Harbor Defence Fund Bond shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the Common Seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. The principal of said bonds shall be redeemed on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and they shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable half yearly, on the first day of February and August in each year.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to audit and pay by warrant on the Chamberlain, in the usual manner, all accounts approved and certified in the manner prescribed by the fourth section of this ordinance.

§ 9. It shall be the duty of the Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners to report to the Common Council, from time to time, all such facts and particulars concerning their proceedings under and by virtue of this ordinance, as they may deem proper, and to communicate such information as may at any time be called for by the Common Council.

Alderman Farley moved that the blank in the first section of said ordinance be filled in by the word "six."

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the report and ordinance be laid over.

Which was carried.

Alderman Smith moved that both the reports submitted by the Committee on National Affairs, and the Ordinance, be published in the Corporation papers.

Which was carried on a division

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM—JOCKO.

WALLACK'S—ELLEN O'CONNOR—ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS, AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS, Afternoon and Evening.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The fuller reports which we publish this morning of the battle fought beyond Culpepper, on Saturday, between Gen. BANKS and Stonewall JACKSON, prove it to have been one of the hottest of the war. Although our forces suffered severely, proofs are not wanting that the enemy suffered much more heavily; and the most significant of these proofs is the fact that they yesterday morning sent a flag of truce to our lines, asking permission to bury their dead. This will be accepted as showing that they were too badly cut up to maintain their position, and that their falling back on Sunday, as noticed in our dispatches, was from necessity, and not from choice. The force of the enemy engaged is estimated at 20,000, while our own, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, did not exceed 7,000—about the usual odds at which we seem necessitated for some reason to fight the rebels.

We learn from an apparently authoritative source in Albany, some items of interest in regard to the proposed draft. The order from the Government is understood to be peremptory for 300,000 men, from among those liable to military duty, *between the ages of eighteen and forty-five*, in which case the Governor will, it is thought, have no authority to discriminate between the first and second classes, under the State Militia Law, but will have to draw upon both classes alike. The deficiency in the answer to the former call will also, of course, be drafted, but the Governor has power so to apportion the draft as to exempt counties that may have raised their full proportion by volunteering. The quota of this State, under the 300,000 draft, is 59,705—the aggregate under the two calls being 119,410. The mode of making the draft is not fully defined by the Secretary of War, several important points being left with the Governor. We publish elsewhere an official statement of the quota of each county in the State, from which it will be seen that New-York is to furnish 12,518, out of a population of 813,668 according to the census of 1860; and that Kings County (Brooklyn, &c.,) is to furnish 4,294, out of a population of 279,125.

The orders issued to the Governors of the various States, directing the method in which the militia are to be enrolled and drafted, are given in our columns this morning. Gov. MORGAN has declined to publish them until he has received special permission to do so from the War Department; but we find them in the Boston papers of yesterday morning, as furnished to them by Adjt.-Gen. SCHOULER.

No little excitement and confusion was created in the City yesterday, by the announcement that the Secretary of War had ordered all passengers to California, of the draftable age, to procure passports. The steamer *Northern Light* was nearly ready to sail when this was made known, and was detained until about 5 P. M. for the accommodation of the passengers—about half of whom were left after all. Superintendent KENNEDY issued a stringent order to the police to prevent all dodging of the draft. The publication of Secretary STANTON'S order explaining the last, enabled many to leave who might otherwise have been detained. The British Consul has given about 3,000 passports since the order for the draft, and the Prussian Consul about 1,000. The French Consul has had no additional applications of note.

The War Department has found it necessary to publish some explanations in regard to the order placing restrictions on travel pending the draft of 300,000 men, soon to be made. They will be found embodied in our local reports. Another exception to the order has been made by the Secretary of War in favor of the couriers of legations.

We learn from Arizona that Gen. CARLETON, with the California Volunteers, had succeeded in reaching the Rio Grande without opposition. Gen. SIBLEY and his rebels had withdrawn from New-Mexico into Texas.

Restrictions have been once more laid on shipments to all points on the Mississippi south of Cairo. The instructions are that after Thursday evening, Aug. 7, all parties making shipments to any point on the Lower Mississippi River will be required to procure recommendations from the Boards of Trade or Union Committees of Memphis, Hickman, New-Madrid or Columbus, before applying for permits; and without such recommendation no permits will be issued. The Cumberland River is subject to the same rules that govern trade on the Lower Mississippi; while the Tennessee River is closed, except for the shipment of sutler's stores and family supplies.

The following table shows what the West has done for the war in the way of furnishing men:

Illinois	69,319	Iowa	19,505
Indiana	49,095	Kansas	8,309
Missouri	40,256	Minnesota	5,231
Wisconsin	22,588	Colorado	1 300
Michigan	20,899	Nebraska	1,240
Total			237,534

Gov. BERRY, of New-Hampshire, has issued an order for a new enrollment of the militia of the State. All men raised by volunteering are to be considered as forming a part of the quota to be required of each city and town.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a report was presented by the Committee on National Affairs, and laid over under the rule, offering a bounty of $10,000 to each of the organized militia regiments of this City which shall volunteer for the nine months' service under the last call for 300,000 troops. The Joint Committee on National Affairs also presented a report and ordinance appropriating $1,000,000 for the defence of New-York harbor, the money to be expended under the direction of six Harbor Defence Commissioners, four of whom are to be appointed by the Board of Aldermen, and the Mayor and Comptroller to constitute the other two. This report was also laid over under the rule, till the next meeting, which takes place to-morrow evening.

A dispatch from San Francisco states that there is no probability of saving the treasure which was shipped on board the *Golden Gate*.

By an arrival at San Francisco from Hong Kong, China, we learn that Ning Po, the stronghold of the Chinese rebels, had been captured by the Allies. The French Admiral, BRATEL, was killed.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Northern Light* yesterday, for Aspinwall, is Dr. J. S. MACKIE, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the Department of State, who goes out as bearer of important dispatches to our Legations in the South American Republics.

The Washington *Star* denies that four of the new iron *Monitors* which were to have been ready early in August were delayed three weeks in consequence of the drawings sent by Capt. ERICSSON to Washington having been detained that length of time. Capt. ERICSSON, it says, has sent no such plans to Washington, the Navy Department allowing him *carte blanche* to work out the conceptions of his own genius in his own way.

The big gun of the *Naugatuck*, which burst during the naval engagement in the James River, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday in the steam propeller *C. C. Alger*, on its way to the West Point Foundry, where it is to be re-cast.

A large number of workmen were engaged on the *New Ironsides* on Sunday. Most of her gun-carriages and 11-inch guns were put on board, and a gang of men were at work upon the iron bulkheads at the bow and stern, designed as a protection against shot where there is not any armor. Every effort is being made to get the vessel ready for service at the shortest possible time.

Gen. CADWALLADER, of Philadelphia, is at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters at Corinth, but on what business it is not thought best to inform the public at present.

A medal has been struck at the Philadelphia Mint commemorative of the taking of the oath of allegiance by the officers and workmen. It bears on one side the representation of the head of WASHINGTON, with the inscription, "The Constitution is sacredly obligatory on all." On the reverse, United States Mint, "Oath of allegiance taken by the officers and workmen, Sept. 2, 1861."

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, through its President, Mr. FELTON, has subscribed nine thousand dollars to the Volunteer Fund in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, to be divided equally.

The subscriptions to the Volunteer Fund in Philadelphia have reached the sum of $379,820.

The War news yesterday morning advanced the price of Gold to 114 ₱ cent., without materially reducing the price of Stocks. Most of the Railway Shares were steady. United States 6 ₱ cents closed ¼ ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday. Exchange stiffened at the close of the day on the rise in Gold; London, 125½@126 ₱ cent.

About 4,000 beeves were on sale at ALLERTON'S cattle yards yesterday. This was quite too many to follow an overstocked market in hot weather, and sellers who called the last an extremely hard market, say this is worse. It is cerisinly no better, and on ordinary and poor cattle it is not as good. There were very few sales at over 8c., and many good cattle will not cost the buyer more than 7½c., which is quite as much as the market will average, and the sales of to day, will probably carry prices still lower. A few more droves are expected for the last day of sales, and those who sold out on Monday considered themselves fortunate, from present indications.

The Battle of Saturday.

The battle of Saturday wears a more favorable aspect than was given it by some of the telegraphic details published yesterday. It is clear that though Gen. BANKS' command suffered heavy loss, and though he was outmanœuvred by JACKSON in the early part of the action, yet he maintained his position with persistency and valor, and inflicted upon the rebels at least equal damage to what he himself suffered; while the fact that the enemy yesterday sent a flag of truce to our lines, asking permission to bury their dead, shows that our forces, at the conclusion of the engagement, held the field of battle. Our troops, as usual, showed their indomitable and heroic fighting qualities, and only one regiment, for lack of experience, is accused of flinching under fire. The rebels, most certainly, have nothing to boast of in this engagement.

Neither, however, has Gen. POPE. He knew at least two days before the battle, that the rebels were marching to attack him; he knew that they had a very numerous force, and that it was under command of Stonewall JACKSON, whose penchant for surprises and sudden movements is well enough known; he knew that Gordonsville and the line of the Rapidan would inevitably be contested to the last by the rebels. On Friday morning our pickets were driven across and beyond the river, and on the same day the rebel column passed over, and took up a strong position some five miles to the north, on the slope of a wooded mountain. Nothing, one would imagine, could be clearer than that they intended to give battle; and nothing could be less likely than that they would throw a feeble force on a position strong in itself, but, if inadequately defended, hazardous in the extreme to their whole army. And yet it seems that Gen. POPE sent forward less than one-quarter of the forces under his immediate command, and ready to his hand, to give them battle. The enemy, according to an authorized telegram from Washington, had in the battle a force of twenty thousand men, while "our own, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, did not exceed seven thousand." Seven or eight or ten thousand men were thus dispatched against an enemy numbering twenty thousand, strongly posted and hidden behind woods, and well supported by artillery! At 7½ o'clock in the evening, after the unequal struggle had been raging for nearly five hours, and after the battle was substantially over, Gen. POPE, "accompanied by McDOWELL and a *part* of his corps," arrived on the field from Culpepper, some six miles to the north of the battle-ground, and where, if previous authorized telegrams were true, they had been stationed for several days. It adds to the already well-earned fame of Gen. BANKS as a brave soldier and an accomplished strategist, that he was able to maintain his ground for such a length of time against such odds; but it cannot add to Gen. POPE'S repute that, in his first field essay in Virginia, he should have failed so to concentrate his troops at the point of danger and bring them up to time, as to imperil the safety of one of the finest corps of his army. If the rebels could quickly throw twenty thousand men from Gordonsville to the Rapidan, and from thence forward to Cedar Mountain, while we were forewarned both of their purpose and movement, it was surely possible for POPE to throw forward to meet them at least a half of the twice-twenty thousand men under his command, which has been represented as so located that the different columns could be easily concentrated at the shortest notice.

We suppose that reasons for the failure to do this will be as plenty as they have been for the hundred previous mishaps of the same kind. But it will require more convincing arguments in this case than on previous occasions; for the facts as recited, taken in connection with previous statements, make it appear the most unaccountable failure we have yet known. And the fact will stand, that while POPE had a force twice as great as that credited to the rebels, he brought on an engagement with them with a force not half as large as theirs, and less than a quarter of that under his command.

As already said, we have had this kind of strategy too often already. We thought that under the new military *régime* we had got quite through with it—that we were to hear of no more surprises; no battles voluntarily begun by us in which the rebels had two to our one; and that no more apologies were to be needed. Now that the rebels have made such a bold movement as to cross the Rapidan, and offer our army battle on its north side, there is little doubt that they will at once throw forward a much larger force than they now have, so as to be enabled to secure their present position, or at least the line of the river. If they had twenty thousand men at Cedar Mountain, on Saturday last, we have no doubt that, with their superior facilities for movement from Richmond, they have fifty thousand at Gordonsville now; and we trust that POPE'S next venture will not be with a force half as strong as their present numbers but with one even greater, which, considering the location of BURNSIDE'S column, he ought to be able to bring.

The country has anticipated so much from Gen. POPE, that its disappointment will be proportionate to previous expectations. Success in the field is the soldier's only title to public applause and confidence. He has a splendid opportunity yet before him, however. If he will but concentrate his columns—as, it would seem, he has not yet done—drive across the Rapidan the audacious enemy who has advanced to meet him, capture Gordonsville and route Stonewall JACKSON, he will give proof of Generalship, in the brilliancy of which his present lack of victory will be forgotten. At all events, we want to hear of no more battles in which the rebels outnumber us two to one. It would be better to avoid fighting altogether until our million men are in the field.

Drafting or Volunteering—An Appeal to the President.

There is a strong disposition throughout the whole North, but especially in the Middle and Eastern States, to avoid drafting, and trust to volunteering to raise both the three hundred thousand troops under the former call, and the three hundred thousand called for by draft. This desire seems to be especially felt by the Governors of the States. They are tender on the subject of drafting, and loath to resort to it. We understand that some of them are using their influence at Washington with a view to have the draft postponed or rescinded altogether. The Governors of several of the States have requested to be allowed to fill their quota with volunteers within a given time, and to order a draft only in such localities as may be backward in filling their quota. It is intimated that the President is moved by these influential representations, and is disposed to consent to this arrangement.

We trust the announcement is incorrect. And if Mr. LINCOLN has been swayed by these well-meaning but mistaken petitions, we beg he will, before he takes any steps in the matter, carefully weigh it in all its bearings.

Will the gentlemen who say, "Oh give us till the 1st of October, or some other date in the future, and we warrant our quota will be filled up by volunteers without any need of resorting to drafting," inform us on what data they base their confident assertions? We do not say that it might not be *possible*, under certain conditions, to raise three hundred thousand volunteers by the 1st of October; but we have no assurance that it *would* be possible to do so, and nobody can give us such assurance. The only data on which it is possible to base any calculation of the rate at which enlistment will take place, is the rate at which it has taken place. It is fair to assume that recruiting at the time of the great uprising, in response to the President's call first for half a million of men, was at the maximum. Now, at no period of that season of enthusiastic rising and rushing to arms, did volunteering exceed the figure of 100,000 per month. But we have a still better test in the rate at which volunteering has taken place under the call for the last three hundred thousand. This call was made on the 1st of July, and the recent order from the War Department announced that if, on the 15th inst.—Friday next—the number was not completed, the deficiency would be immediately made up by a draft from the whole militia of the States. This was allowing but six weeks for the raising of the 300,000, and would therefore require enlistment to be at the rate of two hundred thousand per month, or double the rate it reached during the most active time under the old call. The official roll of recruits will show, on the 15th, exactly what number has been raised. It is, of course, wholly impossible for us to form an estimate of what this number will be, but if enlistments have reached the maximum of activity, it will be about 150,000 men. We incline to think that this will prove to be not far from the actual fact.

If, therefore, an extension of time till the 1st of October, 1st of November, or what not, be given with a view of raising the required force by volunteering, past experience teaches that to raise the 150,000 lacking in the old call, and in the new call for 300,000, will require four and a half months—that is till the 1st of January next. Nor have we even any assurance that they would be forthcoming thus soon, for the fillip that has of late been given to recruiting has been largely owing to the prospect of an immediate draft—a stimulus that, under the supposition would be removed. The simple meaning of this is the abandonment of the idea of an active Autumn campaign, and the postponement of operations until next Spring, and all its fatal and heart-sickening results.

No doubt the State authorities would like to have it different—no doubt they are loath to resort to conscription—no doubt they feel very enthusiastic and confident in regard to volunteering. But all this is mere sentiment—it is based on no material facts. The matter is all in a nutshell. We know what we can do by drafting—we do not know what volunteering will do for us. If the order for drafting be promptly issued at the time promised by the President, the required levy will be made up in a fortnight—that is, by the 1st of October. But who can tell when the three hundred thousand volunteers will be forthcoming, whether in three months or in six? It is this uncertainty which is weakness; it is the certainty which is strength. What we want is an immediate accumulation of forces and hurling of them in overwhelming momentum against the enemy. Drafting alone will give us the means to do this.

Mr. LINCOLN will do well to take counsel of these imperious facts, and not of any representations of State Chiefs. The people have made up their mind that drafting is to take place; they expect and demand it. Accordingly, let the President issue his order on the promised day. He may depend upon it that every day delayed beyond that, under the impression that volunteering may after all suffice, is a day lost.

Death for Deserters.

All leaves of absence, unless granted directly by the War Department, expired yesterday. On Monday next the rolls will be called in every regiment of the army, and all absentees, whether officers or privates, will, unless detained away by sickness disqualifying them for service, be stricken from the pay-roll, and regarded and treated as deserters. The warning, as given in the General Order of July 31, we thus repeat for the benefit of all concerned.

And in this connection it may be well to have it distinctly understood that abandonment of one regiment and enlistment in another for the sake of the bounties, exposes the delinquent to the penalty of desertion, which is death. The enforcement of this penalty cannot well be shirked. When the artful dodger joins the army with his new companions, there will be thousands of his former fellows to point him out as a runaway, and denounce him to the Provost-Marshal. But, the knave flatters himself, no punishments for desertion have thus far been inflicted, and none are likely to be. This is a mistake. The people have always been ready to see every article of war enforced to the very letter. The Government has heretofore encouraged cowardice and desertion, by want of energy and firmness in adding punishment to the crime; but the Government is slowly, timidly, yet, we think, surely, moving after the people, and, with the grace of God, may eventually overtake them. When this shall happen, old scores, as well as new, will be settled; and the miscreants who now at once defraud the Treasury, the army and the gallows by their rascality, will be shot as traitors—a doom they richly merit. Earnestly do we recommend these poltroons to avoid the certain settlement awaiting them.

Disappointed Ambition.

A Washington dispatch says that CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, our returned Minister from Russia, has not accepted his commission of Major-General of Volunteers, tendered him by the President, and that it is not at all certain that he will accept. It is further added that Mr. CLAY thinks the nation has already more generals in the field than it needs, quality being considered; and that as they all have one year the start of him in experience, he will not try to compete with them, but will seek to serve the nation again in the field-diplomatic. Indeed, it is broadly asserted in this same dispatch, that inasmuch as Mr. CAMERON is evidently unpopular at the Court of St. Petersburgh, and Mr. CLAY has the full confidence of the European Powers, among whom he has spent the past year, it is not impossible, nor improbable even, that he (Mr. CLAY) will return to Russia at an early day, as Minister.

It may be that there is some truth in this dispatch, in so far as it represents Mr. CLAY as being willing to go abroad again in the high rank of Ambassador. Generals are far more numerous in this country than they were when Mr. CLAY went abroad; and they are not held, generally, in such awe as to be absolutely crushing to the popular mind. It requires skill as well as courage to win fame as a military leader. Mr. CLAY has undoubted pluck, but he had bad luck as Colonel in the Mexican war. He led a reconnoitering force in Northern Mexico so boldly and so unskillfully that he was cut off from Gen. TAYLOR'S army, surrounded by the Mexicans, and himself and entire command compelled to surrender. Mr. CLAY served through the war mainly as prisoner, and won most of his laurels as a devoted friend to his unfortunate companions in arms.

It is entirely to Mr. CLAY'S credit if he distrusts his ability to fill a high military command in the present more serious conflict. But still we would dislike to credit him with suggesting his return as Minister to any European Court. Mr. CLAY did his share in representing the American Government in the London newspapers, at dinners in Paris, and at the Court to which he was accredited. Mr. CAMERON signified a long time ago to President LINCOLN that he was anxious to retire from the Cabinet, and was surprised, if not chagrined, when the President took him at his word. Mr. CLAY may have been equally astonished to find his appeals to be recalled from St. Petersburgh favorably responded to by Mr. LINCOLN. If so, let him swallow the disappointment for the country's sake, for if he goes to his old place there, will not Mr. CAMERON have a right to expect *his* old place in the Cabinet?

WHAT IS TREASON?—The *Tribune*, of yesterday, had a severe reproof of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM for a speech recently delivered in Ohio, the tone of which is hostile to the purposes and conduct of the war. And the *Tribune* very pertinently asks, "Are they (men uttering such sentiments,) never to be taken care of? How is it that this man is permitted to speak anywhere except from behind the bars of a prison?"

The *Tribune* is a wakeful sentinel on the watchtower of freedom, we all admit; and its vigilance is highly commendable. But will it please tell us whether VALLANDIGHAM should be condemned to solitary confinement, or whether, in its opinion, WENDELL PHILLIPS, who is proclaiming in the North for the overthrow of this Republic, and "the laying of the corner-stone of a new one," is a fit subject to keep VALLANDIGHAM company "behind the bars of a prison." The *Tribune* claims to be bold, candid and consistent, and we cannot doubt it will consider the late speech of PHILLIPS and answer. As *we* have not advised putting either man in jail, our own opinion in the premises is reserved.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT FOR CHICKEN-HEARTED CONSCRIPTS.—We do not wish to tantalize the unhappy part of our male population who have been prevented by Secretary STANTON'S order, from evading the operation of the forthcoming draft. If they were about to run away, they were about to do a very silly thing; but as the public did not know their purpose, they may easily make a virtue of necessity. They may safely and loudly pronounce every man a poltroon who is not willing to do his part in defending the Government that our Revolutionary Fathers founded. We advise them to take this course. They will feel better after having made up their minds to it, for patriotism is a virtue quite susceptible of cultivation.

Then, again, remember, timid conscripts, that you may stand the draft manfully, and get off with a blank. The chances are about three to one in favor of escape. If you face the draft bravely, and are not called into the field, you save your reputation and "your bacon."

But suppose you are drafted—do not, we beg you, whine or cry about it. Do not make arrangements for your funeral, nor fret yourself about whom your wife or sweetheart will marry when you are gone. If you must needs go to war, it is only for nine months; and it by no means follows that you will be shot, or even shot at, during the whole campaign. Perhaps you may be detailed to guard baggage trains in the rear, or to tend sick soldiers in the hospitals, or to cook the food of those who have a good stomach for fight—who knows. Even if you should by any chance be involved in a battle, the result will not necessarily be fatal, for it will be a very sanguinary fight, indeed, if one in ten gets hit by musket ball or shell. There is hope for you.

There are more chances for other ills than that of a bullet hole in the skin. Some of you are, no doubt, pining now for a rheumatism, a tubercle, or a typhus fever. You would give cheerfully a good round sum for a serious bodily disability. Be of good courage, noble souls. Be drafted, go into camp—live carelessly, as soldiers too often do, and you may have your most ardent wishes gratified in both the number and severity of your diseases, and never be liable to another draft as long as you live! If these considerations do not comfort the fugitive soldier, we do not know what will.

COL. MCNEIL'S VICTORY IN MISSOURI.—The first really cheering news the country has had from Missouri, for some time, is the report of the fight at Kirksville, in Adair County, between Col. MCNEIL'S Union forces, 1,000 strong, and the guerrilla band of PORTER, estimated at 2,500. The latter are said to have lost 128 killed, and if so, they must have had a much larger number wounded. They disbanded and fled in confusion, and at last accounts were still pursued and captured in squads by Col. MCNEIL'S troops. The chastisement and disorganization of this guerrilla horde which had grown to formidable dimensions in Northern Missouri, seem to be complete, and will probably clear that portion of the State of rebels, and render Missouri a much less attractive field for marauding operations.

Col. MCNEIL'S loss in this fight was very small, being reported at only thirty-three, killed and wounded. This affords evidence, in the absence of details, that his attack was rapid and skillful, and probably a complete surprise to the rebels. Col. JOHN MCNEIL is a citizen soldier, and should have proper honor for so signal a success. He was for many years a merchant of St. Louis, but when the war broke out he gave himself unreservedly to the country. He raised one of the first regiments in St. Louis, and under Gen. LYON aided in the capture of Camp Jackson, and in the other stirring victories of LYON'S brief and brilliant campaign in the West. Once before, about a year ago, Col. MCNEIL led a successful expedition against a rebel force in North Missouri, dispersing and severely punishing the enemy. He was talked of at the time for a Brigadiership, but did not get it. He has probably done better since—proved that he deserved it.

JUSTICE TO THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—On Saturday last there was published in the TIMES a synopsis of the report of the Congressional Committee upon Contracts, the topic in this instance conspicuously reported upon being the railroad jobbery antecedent to the retirement of Mr. CAMERON from the War Office. The evidence is not complimentary to the Minister to Russia; nor is it so to Col. THOMAS SCOTT, Ex-Assistant Secretary of State and Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is quite possible the Committee have failed to affix the stigma of guilt to either of these worthies; but if, after examining the testimony, the reader has any hesitation in believing the two conspired to make the public service subsidiary to their private advantage, his incredulity will be incredible.

But if the Committee has been reluctant to brand the culpable in the unmistakeable terms they deserve, it has been less tactitarn about the innocence of another party, heretofore most unjustly suspected. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Directors have been constantly denounced as disloyal; their President has been repeatedly and openly described as a noisy sympathizer with treason. Consequently, whenever the Government has yielded to the [illegible] of the public service, in repairing and guarding that road, it has been pursued with the charge of protecting traitors, at the expense of loyal arms and means. This insinuation of treason is, it seems, entirely the invention of malice. The Committee has no difficulty in tracing it to the official sources, which so eagerly overloaded the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central routes with Government patronage; and do not hesitate to say that the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Company have been consistent in their devotion to the Government; always on the alert to serve it, without fraud or ill-practice; and, with the aid of its able and courteous Master of Transportation, Mr. PRESCOTT SMITH, has forwarded more than half a million of loyal troops, first and last, without the loss of a life, and without a single instance of undue and extortionate charge. This testimony to the loyal and faithful administration of the affairs of the Company does it the highest honor, and entitles it to something more than the transient praise of the Committee.

THE NEW UPRISING IN ITALY.—The intimations from Italy are big with events. The man whose sword is the oriflamme of Italian freedom again raises that sword on high. GARIBALDI has given the word that the time has come for the redemption of Rome and Venice, and his thousands of enthusiastic followers are flocking to his standard. As the steel particles fly from all directions to the magnet, so the the lovers of Italian freedom, and the haters of oppression, wherever scattered, are rushing to join the red-shirted hero, who is again ready to lead them to glorious fields. Even from America, numbers of *Garibaldini* are obeying the summons; and valuable though the services of these might be to our cause, we would not have them stay, if a cause to them still more dear calls them to Italian soil. GARIBALDI is now in Sicily, where he has, for some time, been maturing his plans and preparing his expedition, and any steamer now may bring us word of the landing of his men somewhere on the Adriatic coast, and announce that a new blow has been struck for Italian unity and independence.

That it is for Venetia that the first blow will be struck, every indication seems to portend. For though GARIBALDI has launched the watchword, "To Rome *and* Venice," yet it will rather, we imagine, be to Rome *through* Venice. Collision with France is altogether out of the question; but a struggle with Austria is not beyond the hopes of brave men. A Deputy summed up all the bearings of both problems when he said: "*Andremo a Roma quando la Francia vorrà; andremo a Venezia quando l'Italia potrà;*" meaning that Rome depended on the caprice of France, Venice on the determination of Italy to gather sufficient strength for the struggle with Austria.

It seems probable that the King will, in the event of a new uprising, do precisely as he has done in regard to the previous operations under GARIBALDI—that is, neither lending active assistance nor opposing serious obstacles to impede the progress of the great popular leader. His course will be watched by America with sympathy and hope. One common sentiment animates both us and them. Italy now struggles to unite a country long torn apart by force and fraud; we seek to prevent our land from sharing a like fate. "We must have a country," cries GARIBALDI, with passionate vows. The sentiment is echoed from twenty million loyal American hearts. What cannot a people do fired by such an inspiration? What would a people be worth whom such an inspiration did not fire?

MUTUAL AID.—A very convenient and admirable method of aiding the families and watching over the persons of those who may be drafted into the army, has been put in practice to some extent in this City. It is for the workmen or employes in any large establishment or manufactory, or workshop of any kind, to club together and mutually agree to pay to the families of any one or more of their number who may be drafted, a certain sum per week, and to watch over the interests of the drafted persons, tend them in sickness, bring them home if wounded, &c. The Associations are being formed of about fifty persons each, which is found to be the most convenient number. Any fifty persons, friends, fellow-workmen, acquaintances or otherwise, may thus club, and the beneficial workings of the system will at once be seen. Such an association (fifty strong) has already been formed among the printers of the TIMES establishment; and we hear that they are also being formed elsewhere. The plan, we believe, will work admirably, and greatly encourage those who may be drafted.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The final preparations for the sending on active service of the frigate *New Ironsides* are in course of completion. Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to dispatch at once to Philadelphia a guard of marines and 150 sailors to make up the quantum of the vessel. The marines are in charge of Sergeant JOHN GOTTENMEYER, who has been specially selected as "Chief of Police" of the first iron-clad frigate ever commissioned under the American flag. Master's Mate JOHN BURNS, who received his appointment yesterday in the Navy, is to convey the [illegible] jackets to their new home.

The "crack" sailors of the navy, to the number of about 300, have been, within a few days, [illegible] from the different receiving ships in [illegible] the home ports, and sent on a secret expedition [illegible] is expected to "astonish the natives" of some [illegible] the Confederate States. The Winans steamer, [illegible] are permitted to say, will have a hand in this affair, which is beginning to excite intense curiosity "outside" the service. All particulars relating to it are contraband.

The Navy Department has decided on trying the abilities of its own constructors to make iron-clad ships. In consequence of this determination the keel of an iron-clad man-of-war will be laid in [illegible] dock, in the ship-house from which the steam-frigate *Lackawanna* was launched. The dimensions of the new ship will be 200 feet long, 50 feet beam and [illegible] proportionate draft of water and depth of hold. [illegible] Simpson will probably receive remuneration for the use of his plans, and Mr. DELANO will be the immediate Supervisor of the vessel's construction.

Another important movement is on foot at the Navy-yard. Admiral PAULDING suggests the propriety of discharging all single men, to enable them to enlist in the army, and is about carrying it into effect. This would give a couple of good regiments to the Government; but we may state that very few of the workmen would enlist on such terms.

The prow of the iron-clad frigate *Roanoke* was put on yesterday. All the mailing of this vessel that can be done at the Navy-yard is nearly finished, and she is expected to leave soon for New-York, where she is to be finished.

No less than four United States steamers—the [illegible] of *Maine*, *Louisiana*, *Commodore* and another—arrived at Philadelphia yesterday from the seat of war, with wounded soldiers on board. They are to discharge and return at once.

The transport [illegible] was formally put in commission, yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY

Successful Retirement of Our Troops from Malvern Hill.

The Rebels Threatening Gen. Hooker with 75,000 Men.

Probability of an Engagement on the South Side of the James.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

Our troops retired from Malvern Hill at an early hour Thursday morning. This retrograde movement was deemed expedient, as reliable information had been received at headquarters that a force of 75,000 of the enemy was advancing to retake possession of the Hill. Gen. HOOKER'S force was not sufficient to meet the overpowering numbers of the enemy, and it was not the plan of McCLELLAN to bring on a general engagement at that time. The return of our troops to camp created considerable surprise among those who had not been with the advance, as a few hours previous there was unmistakable evidence that it was the intention of McCLELLAN to permanently occupy the Hill.

As yet no fighting of consequence has taken place on the south side of the James. We have had a considerable force over there for the past few days, anticipating that the enemy would make his appearance. He does not seem inclined, however, to move toward our troops, and, according to information obtained from an authentic source, he still remains in the immediate vicinity of Petersburgh.

Some days ago it was thought by nearly all that an engagement would certainly take place within a brief time on the other side of the river, and it is somewhat singular that the rebels have allowed us to remain within so short a distance of Petersburgh, without attempting to drive us from the position.

It is not probable any movement will take place for some time, unless the enemy make an attack. We do not believe that he will risk a battle in front of our line on this side of the river, but it would not be a surprising event if he should march a large force to meet our men on the south side. The point of interest now is on the south side of the river. By means of the Signal Corps constant communication is kept up from one to the other shore. One afternoon last week, Gen. McCLELLAN stood beside a signal officer for two hours, sending and receiving messages. Over 300 messages were communicated during the day. Gen. McCLELLAN expressed himself highly pleased with the usefulness and success of the system.

There is one man in the army who, in the time of action as well as of quiet, is constantly employed. We refer to the diligent and ever-faithful Headquarters Postmaster, Mr. HASLETT. Often at 4 o'clock in the morning he is called upon to deliver letters or papers, and when once up he seldom retires before 11 o'clock at night. By his indefatigable industry and gentlemanly demeanor, he has won the respect of every officer in the army. His duties are rendered more onerous from the fact that the Post-office is the principal depôt from which the daily and weekly journals and illustrated papers are distributed. From this depôt, thousands of copies are nightly taken to the various regiments.

The weather is oppressively warm. WHIT.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETINS.

Order Exempting Couriers of Legations from Restrictions upon Traveling.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

The temporary restrictions upon traveling, deemed necessary to prevent evasions of liability to be drafted into the militia, were not intended to apply to couriers with dispatches to and from the legations of friendly Powers in the United States. All authorities, civil and military, are consequently required to allow such couriers to pass freely, without let or investigation. (Signed,)

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Another Order Relating to Absentees from the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 100.—*First*—So much of General Orders No. 61, current series, as relates to the extension of sick leaves of absence, is hereby revoked, and no application for such extensions need hereafter be made. The order of the President, dated July 31, (General Orders No. 92,) explains what may be considered as good cause for the absence; and surgeons' certificates of disability, required by existing orders and regulations, must be forwarded, not only to the Adjutant-General of the army, but also to the commander of the regiment; or, in case of a staff officer, to the Commanding General.

Second—Officers absent from duty without leave, or beyond the time of their leaves, will not be allowed to draw pay until a Court or Commission, which will be ordered on their return to their post or command, shall determine whether there was sufficient cause for their absence. They will accordingly provide themselves with a full description of the nature and cause of their disability, certified by the proper medical authority, as required by existing orders and regulations.

Third—Officers of volunteers who are absent from duty on account of disease contracted before they entered the service will be immediately mustered out. Those who have been absent more than sixty days on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of their duty, will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the army for discharge, in order that their places may be filled by others fit for field service. For this class of officers Congress has provided pensions.

Fourth—Applications for pensions must be made to the Commissioner of Pensions, who is judge of the sufficiency of evidence in support of such claims, and who furnishes the forms and regulations relating thereto.

Fifth.—When an officer returns to his command after having overstayed his leave of absence, he may be tried by a Court Martial for this as a military offence, or a commission may be appointed by the commanding officer of his division, army corps or army, as the case may be, to investigate his case, and to determine whether or not he was absent from proper cause; and if there should be found to be such proper cause, he will be entitled to pay during such absence. The proceedings of such commission sent to the Adjutant-General of the agency for the approval of the Secretary of War. Such commission will consist of not less than three, nor more than five commissioned officers.

Sixth—When troops are serving in army corps or an army, no leaves of absence will be granted on the certificate of a regimental or brigade surgeon, till the same has been approved by the Medical Director of of such army corps or army; and no Medical Director will indorse any certificate until he has made a personal examination of the applicant, or received a favorable report from a medical officer appointed by him to make such personal examination; and if, when such personal examination was given without proper cause, the name of the medical officer giving it will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the army, in order that he may be dismissed from the service.

Seventh—Where officers are not serving in a division army corps, or separate army applications for leaves may be made to the Adjutant General of the army, but except in very extraordinary cases, no leaves of absence will be granted unless the application be accompanied by a certificate of the same character as that described in General Order No. 61.

Eighth—In all cases of personal application for leaves of absence made to the War Department, the applicant will be examined by a medical officer assigned to that duty in this city.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) ED. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

SECRETARY STANTON'S EXPLANATIONS.

The War Department's promised explanations about the mode of enforcing orders against evasion of drafting, out to-day, give precisely the construction to those orders foreshadowed in these dispatches a week ago. No travel between States is to be interfered with, except where there are reasonable grounds for suspicion of an intention to evade the draft. The view generally taken of it is, that Secretary STANTON issued a very sweeping order without due consideration, and found he had to hurry out explanations to obviate difficulties from his hasty action. A promise was given to a prominent contractor for work from the Navy Department, that employes on important Government works shall be exempt from draft. It is not intended to apply to all men in any way engaged in work for the Government, but only to skilled operatives, whose places could not readily be supplied, on Government works that will not admit of delay.

THE DRAFT.

The War Department has decided to subdivide the States into districts for recruiting purposes, so that each district shall be credited with the number of volunteers it may raise, and have so many deducted from its quota when the draft comes to be applied. It is understood that in this way many districts will escape the draft entirely, having wholly or nearly completed their full quota already.

SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary SMITH arrived from Philadelphia this evening on a car sent over specially for him. He is too unwell to sit up, and it is supposed he will be confined to his room for some days.

GEN. PATTERSON.

Gen. FRANK PATTERSON is said to have been placed under arrest by Gen. McCLELLAN.

CONTRABAND TRADE BETWEEN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

The *Freeborn* arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, bringing twenty-five prisoners, five sail-boats, a number of canoes and a lot of merchandise, which were captured on Friday and Saturday nights last, near Blackiston's Islands. On the boats they found about two hundred bushels of Wheat, a large number of sacks of salt, sixty thousand cigars, three chests of tea, boxes of boots and shoes, handkerchiefs, pins, needles, thread, etc.; quinine, morphine, opium and other medicines, a trunk containing percussion caps, a lot of gray cloth for rebel officers' uniforms, etc. These persons have been engaged in regular commerce between Maryland and Virginia, taking over salt, etc., and bringing back wheat.

MORE IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

The Navy Department will advertise to-morrow for proposals for building a number of new iron-clad gunboats, for service in the Mississippi flotilla. They are to be partially on the plan of the *Monitor*, with revolving turrets. It is understood that two of them are designed for service along the lower Ohio, and the rest on the Mississippi from Cairo down.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE DISTRICT.

The following order has been issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1865.

Ordered: *First*—That Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH be and he is hereby authorized to raise and organize one or more infantry regiments of volunteers in the District of Columbia, to serve for three years or during the war, under the rules and regulations of the War Department.

Second—That the volunteers so raised and organized shall be entitled to and receive the bounty authorized by the act of Congress in the same manner as State volunteers.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 9.

The remains of the late Dr. DENNISTON, who was drowned some two weeks ago in the James River, have been recovered by his father through the aid of kind friends, and are now on their way home, accompanied by the father of the deceased.

The sick and wounded Union soldiers are being moved away from the Army of the Potomac.

The transport *State of Maine* came down from Harrison's Landing this morning with three hundred sick, and about forty wounded. They go direct to Philadelphia.

The transport *Louisiana* has also arrived with about three hundred, mostly sick, from the same place, and also bound to Philadelphia.

There are now at Fortress Monroe about 1,500 sick and wounded soldiers on transports, all of whom are going to different places North—some to Philadelphia, some to Annapolis, and some to New-York—where they can be better cared for than in the army hospitals. They all appreciate the advantage of the change.

It is understood here that the army hospitals of the Potomac are to be immediately cleared out of all the sick and wounded. They make a very short stay at this place, and consequently it is quite impossible to obtain all their names. Therefore the publication will be deferred until they reach their several destinations.

FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL DIRECT.

From two English citizens who returned to this city recently from Richmond, after a sojourn there of five months, we learn several interesting items of news, which have never yet been published. They received passports from the British Consul on the 26th ult., at Richmond, and went to Petersburgh, where they waited for a flag of truce which was to carry some Northern prisoners through their lines, but after waiting some three days they were disappointed, as Gen. LEE sent word that the roads were out of order for travel. The true reason, however, was that the rebels were busy in sending away their own troops to make an attack on Gen. McCLELLAN'S camp, which they were very anxious to conceal.

The Richmond papers, in common with the rest of the Southern papers, have kept very quiet, lately, on the subject of balloons, as used by McCLELLAN'S army on the Potomac, but they have one themselves now, as our informants saw it inflated in Richmond, in the presence of many of the rebel Generals. It was manufactured in Petersburgh, and arrived in Richmond on the 29th ult. They say now that they will be able to cope with the Yankees in aeronautic strategy.

In Richmond, the Union feeling shows out but seldom, yet there is a spark of love yet left for the old flag, which needs but the presence of a victorious Union army to call forth.

All the necessaries of life are frightfully dear, and still on the increase. In cotton prints, there is little to be had even at $1 per yard, as they have been compelled to use every kind of calico, even to chintz bed furniture, to make shirts with which to clothe their troops. The following list of prices will serve to show the state of the city: Coffee, $2 50 per pound; butter, $1 per pound; sugar, 70c. per pound; tea, $16 to $20 per pound; Irish potatoes, 50c. per quart; cabbages, 75c. to $1 per head; shirts, none less than $6 each; boots, from $20 to $30 per pair. Gold is worth 125 per cent. premium in Richmond, on Confederate bonds or Virginia bank-bills.

Almost every dry goods store or tobacco warehouse is filled with the sick and wounded from their late battles on the Peninsula, but all reports as to the prevalence of any epidemic are untrue. Our informants are perfectly confident that the reported evacuation of Richmond is premature, as they state that all along the road they traveled they met troops on their way to that city.

Our informants have both been threatened with imprisonment by the authorities on account of their refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, but as they had claimed protection and had their passports from the British Consul, they were not harmed. They also state that every day, from among those troops that are quartered near the city, foreigners come in and get their discharges on application to the Consuls. This is especially the case with the German residents who have been impressed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Sedgwick-street Riot.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE JUSTICE BOERUM.

The parties charged with having been engaged in the late riot at WATSON'S tobacco factory, on Sedgwick-street, was arraigned before Justice BOERUM yesterday, for a preliminary examination. Messrs. HUGHES, MONK and FERDER appeared for the defendants, and Messrs. JENKS and BRITTAN for the people.

A motion was made by KEENAN'S counsel to investigate the case of KEENAN (alleged to be a leader in the riot) separately. After argument, the motion was denied.

Up to this stage of the proceedings the Court had been held in the Justice's Court-room, corner of Butler and Court streets, but there were so many defendants, witnesses, and other persons interested in the case present, that it was decided to adjourn to the Court of Sessions' room, City Hall, where, at 2 o'clock P. M., the proceedings were continued, and the following testimony was taken:

Michael Oates, sworn—On the 4th day of August, at about 12½ o'clock, P. M., I was at the foot of Sedgwick-st., and saw a number of people there; they were throwing stones at WATSON'S tobacco factory; I think there were fifty or seventy-five people there; saw a number of bricks thrown into the windows; Officer Burns came to my assistance, and we got the crowd pacified, and I went to the Station House to get some more officers, and went immediately back, when I saw a black man cut on his face; rushed into the crowd and struck right and left, and the bricks rushed past me; I caught a man named Michael Maher, throwing bricks, and I arrested him, and took him to the Station House; he was rescued from me by a number of men; can't say who they were; arrested him again and took him to the Station-house; I asked Keenan to assist me to take defendant Maher, and Keenan advised him to go, and he went with me to the Station-house; returned in about half an hour to the scene of the riot; I saw Spaulding, Johnson, Toole, Morris, Flood, and Daily, who were present at the riot: Spaulding had a pitchfork in his hand, and said he would have some one's life; there were several persons (rioters) in the factory at that time; the others I saw in the street outside; I heard several of them say "kill the black s—ns of b—s," saw Maher throw bricks into the crowd.

Capt. Holbrook, sworn—Is Captain of the Forty-third Precinct Police; on the 4th of August was at the foot of Sedgwick-street; saw a large crowd there; saw bricks thrown at the factory; went into the factory; the crowd there was crying out "haul out the d——n niggers;" at last I got the crowd out; heard some one say, "fire the building and burn out the d——n niggers;" and I got as far as the door and saw an officer have a black boy by the arm, and some of the crowd had hold of one of his legs; got him clear and got him back into the factory; I was struck on the head several times and on the hand with bricks; next saw the building on fire; went into the yard and saw persons throwing stones and bricks, and then cleared the building; saw Keenan and Flood there; saw Keenan rush in the crowd; some were throwing bricks and others stones; the crowd filled up the stairway, and I called up the officers to clear the crowd out; some of them cried out, "crush out the d——d niggers," and some one said "fire the building, burn out the d——d niggers;" at the door, while shoving the crowd out, the crowd had one colored man by the leg and the officers by the arm; they had dragged him from the stairway, and the officers dragged him back; saw smoke in the back room; (Counsel objected, because the investigation was not for arson; counsel for prosecution did not press the question;) stones were flying all of the time, and some of them hit witness; they went into a side yard and threw stones and bricks into a window; saw Keenan and one or two of the others there; Flood and Toole were there; do not recognize the others; saw Keenan rushing toward the stairway; could not say that Keenan said anything; did not hear any one else say anything; we cleared the streets then; there were about twenty persons in the building; they were on the second floor; there were five or six men, and the balance women; they appeared to be much freightened, and several were bleeding.

Not cross-examined.

Sergeant Wright, sworn—Got to the scene of the riot between 12½ o'clock and 1¼ o'clock; bricks were flying and glass was jingling; saw Keenan, Sullivan, Whiteby and Toole there; they were hallooing, making a noise, and their hands were flying about; heard the cries of "Kill the s—— of b——," "Fetch them out;" noticed these men because they were nearest to me; Keenan seemed to be in a very excited state; took hold of him, and told him he must quit that; forgot what Keenan said; afterward, Keenan said—"*They have got to be driven away from here and it may cost some lives, and I have got one;*" I watched him from that afterward; the crowd was then trying to get up the stairs, and we (the officers) were trying to get them out; he said—"The black sons of b——," he was much excited, and made violent gestures with his hands; did not arrest anybody; a pitchfork was thrown, and struck me.

Cross-examined—Have been a policeman five years; there was two officers with me—Donnelly and Rikeman; there were two or three hundred people there; six policemen put down the most of the disturbance; policemen kept marching in; Keenan made the remark inside of the building; when I told Keenan this must be stopped he said, "O, yes, yes; O, yes, yes."

At the conclusion of this testimony, the case was adjourned till Tuesday next.

Honors to Brig. Gen. Sweeney.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.

The city authorities, desiring to signify their appreciation of the distinguished services of Brig.-Gen. SWEENEY, at the last meeting of that body adopted a series of resolutions publicly thanking that officer for his services, and inviting him to accept the congratulations of the citizens. The Committee appointed to carry the resolutions into effect decided upon presenting Gen. SWEENEY with a sword on the occasion of his public reception, and accordingly purchased one for $175, of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. It is a beautiful as well as a serviceable weapon. The scabbard is made of gold, lined with steel, and ornamented in the best manner. The handle is of solid silver, mounted by a golden head of Minerva, as she sprang from the brain of Jupiter. The shield is silver, and contains the following inscription:

"Presented to Brig.-Gen. THOMAS W. SWEENEY by the citizens of Brooklyn, August, 1862."

On the scabbard is engraved the following-named battles in which Gen. SWEENEY has participated:

"Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Contreras, Cherubusco; Forsythe, Wilson's Creek, Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh and Corinth."

The hour selected for the presentation was at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, in the Governor's Room, City Hall. At that hour there was a large attendance of citizens, who greeted the General in the most cordial manner. Mayor KALBFLEISCH, in presenting the sword, spoke as follows:

Gen. SWEENEY: It affords me no small degree of pleasure to have been made the happy medium to present to you the gift by which the citizens of Brooklyn desire to symbolize the admiration they entertain for your character, and their appreciation of your noble deeds. They cannot fail to be proud of your gallant achievements, a portion of the lustre of which is reflected on the community to which you belong. Your sacrifices in defense of our glorious country, both during the Mexican war and the present rebellion, have endeared you to our people and enrolled your name on the page of history as one of Brooklyn's noblest and bravest sons.

As an evidence of their gratitude and esteem for you as a soldier, I now tender you in their name and on their behalf this sword, to be kept as a token of their appreciation of your past services and confidence in your patriotism, feeling assured that if called upon you will go forth again with alacrity to protect your country, and battle with undiminished ardor under its flag, and that the weapon which I now place in your hands, if drawn in the public service, will contribute to the safety and renown of the Republic, and return to its sheath without the slightest stain of dishonor to sully the brightness of its blade.

Gen. SWEENEY responded as follows:

MR. MAYOR: In accepting this beautiful gift at your hands, and those of the citizens of Brooklyn, I regret exceedingly that I cannot find words to express the feelings that agitate my heart at this moment; I am proud, Sir, to receive this gift as an acknowledgment of services that I have rendered to my country; I shall endeavor hereafter to add, if possible, more evidences, if necessary, to prove my loyalty and devotion to the cause that is dear to us all—the cause of our country in her greatest peril. I have served that country in the field for sixteen years; I have endeavored during that time to perform my duty, and I am happy to think that my fellow-citizens acknowledge that I have in a measure done so. As a soldier, I shall endeavor to make the most suitable response to the reception of this gift by deeds, not words. I have never made a speech in my life, and will not endeavor to do so now; but by deeds I shall endeavor to prove that your confidence in my patriotism has not been misplaced. Accept, Sir, my thanks, and be kind enough to extend them to the people of Brooklyn for the very flattering manner in which you have been kind enough to mention my services, and for this beautiful present.

At the conclusion of the above, three cheers were given for the General. Col. DODGE, not being able to be present, sent a complimentary note, with an apology.

Gen. Pope's Letter on the Resignation of Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The admirable and chivalric principle enunciated in the letter of Gen. POPE as to the duty of officers to remain by their commands and share their fate cannot fail to have a good effect. The method of applying the principle is open to very grave objection.

At present, no officer of his command can resign unless he has a complicated series of medical certificates that he is sure to die here, or will be permanently disabled if he remains. This is practically a total refusal of resignations.

Now, an incompetent officer honestly feeling his incapacity, mental or physical, cannot leave, and a place easily filled by a better man is really vacant.

As to a bad officer—he can be made to remain in person, but not made to really do his duty but in letter, or to be useful. The great distinction between the ability to compel service from an officer and enlisted man is that the duties of the one are principally mechanical and tangible, of the other mental and moral, and therefore not to be forced. Public sentiment is the only way by which officers can be really reached.

Another point: It is individually disgraceful for an officer to shirk duty and labor by resigning, but such an officer lost does not injure a regiment or cause dissatisfaction. But very few are so needed but that the promotion caused thereby will heal the wound, certainly so when the officer is valueless.

A regiment with a thousand tried men can easily supply the place of a poor officer, and such vacancies have been the principal sources of these promotions that have given so many admirable officers from the ranks, and inspirited the enlisted men with hope of earned honors.

So that though the criticism of Gen. POPE on the individuals that resign is most just, his order and plan are not calculated to remove the evil, only to let the poison corrupt the body instead of allowing it to slough off. A.

ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

From Barbados.

THE STEAMER SCOTIA OFF TO THE SOUTH.

The bark *Reindeer*, of New-Haven, Capt. WELLINGTON, from Barbados, July 29, with molasses, for TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, arrived yesterday. She left no American vessels in port. The British steamer *Scotia*, from Liverpool, with arms, sailed July 15, for Nassau. When going out of the harbor she hoisted the Confederate flag.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut. John L. Worden, U. S. N.; Hon. Rufus King, from Buffalo; Col. C. C. Dodge, of the New-York Mounted Rifles; Lieut.-Col. C. G. Colgate, of the Fifth Engineers; Col. S. W. Burt, of Albany, and H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander Barnet, of the *Connecticut*, and lady; Commander Sardes, U. S. N.; Col. Hazard, of Connecticut; Col. J. B. McKean, of the 77th N. Y. V.; Isaac O. Gaines, of Boston, and John Sherrill, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Gen. O'Donnell, from Baltimore, and G. Wright, from Rio de Janeiro, are at the New-York Hotel.

Maj. Philbrink, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Dr. C. A. Greenleaf, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 825, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Important Orders from Secretary Stanton—Drafting not to be Easily Eluded—Effect of the Orders—An Adequate Supply of Arms for the new Troops, &c., &c.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY—Interesting Details of the late Battle between Banks and Jackson—Full Particulars.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY—Our Forces Again Assuming the Offensive—The Rebels in Doubt.

EDWARD EVERETT'S SPEECH ON THE WAR.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Foreign Correspondents.

MORE OF THE CANNON CONTRACTS.

THE BURNING OF THE GOLDEN GATE—Full Particulars, with List of Passengers Saved and Lost.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

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Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

SNYDER—HUDSON.—In Great Barrington, Mass., on Thursday, Aug. 7, by Rev. John Huntington, EDWARD L. SNYDER, of New-York, to MISSISSIPPI S., daughter of CHARLES HUDSON, Esq., of the former place.

DIED

BACHE.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 9, after a lingering illness, JAMES T. BACHE, aged 61 years and 8 months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 East 31st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, or at Trinity Church at 5 o'clock.

BEDELL.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, Mrs. REBECCA M., wife of Abner K. Bedell, in the 30th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 311 6th-av., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BRIGHAM.—At his residence, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Aug. 10, JOHN C. BRIGHAM, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Congregational Church, South 9th-st., near 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COLGAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 10, SARAH FRANCES COLGAN, relict of the late Bernard Colgan, aged 70 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 12th inst., from the residence of her son-in-law, James P. Fagan, Ward's Island, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of her son, John C. Colgan, are invited to attend. Carriages at the foot of 110th-st., East River.

COLLINS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 11, LYDIA R. COLLINS, in her 85th year.

Funeral service at the residence of her son, Charles H. Collins, No. 332 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

CONKLING.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 10, JOHN WEST, infant son of Daniel H. and Ada W. Conkling, aged 2 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 32 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

CARR.—In Morrisania, on Sunday, Aug. 10, Mrs. RUHAMA CARR, wife of Austin Carr, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, the 12th inst., from her late residence, corner of Washington-av. and 2d-st., Morrisania.

COBB.—In Saybrook, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 9, OLIVER COBB, formerly of this City, in the 91st year of his age.

CONGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug. 10, after a short illness, CHARLES ERNEST CONGDON, second son of Charles Congdon, and Graduate of Columbia College of the Class of 1862, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his father, No. 87 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

DENNISTON.—On the James River, Virginia, on Tuesday, July 22, WILLIAM SCOTT DENNISTON, Volunteer Surgeon, U. S. A., in the 30th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, Robert Denniston, near Salisbury Mills, Orange County, on Thursday, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock M.

EMMET.—In Astoria, at the residence of his father, T. A. Emmet, on Sunday, Aug. 10, of typhoid remittent fever, TEMPLE EMMET, in the 26th year of his age, Lieutenant in the Eighty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V. Lieut. EMMET was attached as first Aid to the Staff of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, and served with him in each during all the severe battles of the autumn before Richmond. He arrived in New-York in company with the General, for the purpose of filling up his brigade, and was taken sick on the 1st inst., of the fever contracted during his campaign in the South.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I. The steamboat *Sylvan Grove* will leave the foot of Peck-slip for Astoria at 1½ P. M.

HAVENS.—On Sunday, Aug. 10, Mrs. PHEBE HAVENS, aged 85 years and 2 days.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Mackrell, No. 189 Smith-st., South Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 3 P. M.

HILLIER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 11, EMILIE, wife of George Hillier, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Clement's Church, No. 108 Amity-st., near MacDougal-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

INGRAHAM.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 9, ABIJAH INGRAHAM, M. D., in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are earnestly invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, Stryker's Cottage, No. 3 West 52d-st. and 11th-av.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

KING.—On Monday, Aug. 11, at the house of his father, in Columbia College, of typhoid remittent fever, AUGUSTUS F. KING, son of Charles and Henrietta L. King, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., at Grace Church. The body will be interred at Jamaica, L. I. The friends of the family are invited to attend at Grace Church.

LEFFERTS.—In Bedford, Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 11, Col. JAMES LEFFERTS, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Clove Road, corner Fulton-av., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MANDEVILLE.—In this City, on Sunday night, Aug. 10, MARY, sister of the late William Mandeville, aged 82 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 62 Charles-st., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MONCK.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, at the City Hospital, Capt. MARCUS MONCK, of the Stanton Legion, from injuries received at the fire of the Rainbow Hotel, Beekman-st.

His remains will be taken from the City Hospital with military honors to Greenwood Cemetery.

The friends of the deceased are particularly requested to attend, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of W. H. ALLEN,
Colonel Stanton Legion, Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. V.

NOONEN.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, of scarlet fever, CATHARINE JANE, only daughter of Thomas and Esther Jane Noonen, aged 3 years and 3 days.

Her remains will be taken to White Plains this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., for interment.

PIDGON.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Aug. 9, suddenly, PETER PIDGON, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family, also Columbia Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day. (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, corner 4th and South 5th sts.

POWELL.—In Farmingdale, L. I., on Second Day, 11th, 8th month, RICHARD S. POWELL, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Fourth day, 13th inst., from his late residence, at 10 o'clock A. M., and from Bethpage Meeting-house at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 8 o'clock train from Hunter's Point, on Fourth day morning, at Farmingdale depôt.

SIMONSON.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 11, AGNES, wife of R. L. Simonson, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 409 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 11, of Summer complaint, HENRY E. DAVIES, youngest son of Edward and Sarah E. Timpson, aged 14 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 170 West 50th-st.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 11, Mrs. ANN E., widow of the late William White, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 377.—Aug. 11, 1862.
37, 69, 42, 20, 7, 40, 10, 34, 60, 14, 77, 75, 35.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 378.—Aug. 11, 1862.
5, 35, 51, 26, 56, 34, 16, 69, 9, 24, 13, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 325.—Aug. 11, 1862.
57, 22, 39, 24, 25, 76, 2, 49, 28, 71, 73, 75, 42.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 300.—Aug. 11, 1862.
54, 10, 39, 4, 18, 1, 3, 25, 72, 49, 17, 61.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

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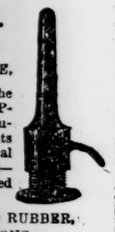
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It can be conveniently used of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best 3 and 4-ply linen

COLLARS

at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris

NECK TIES

positively at *just half* the usual prices. Splendid ties, both black and fancy, at 15, 25 and 35 cents. *Richest and most expensive ties imported, at 50 cents.* DEALERS SUPPLIED at prices which no other house in New-York can *possibly* name. Ladies' and gents' *pure linen* handkerchiefs. Ladies', from $1 to $4 50; gents', $2 to $6 per dozen. Suspenders, hosiery, gloves, under-shirts, and drawers: *also, the best muslin shirt in New-York, at $3.* EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.—We will send $10 worth *or more* to any part of the United States, the cash to be paid to the Express Company, *if the goods suit; if not

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.

$10,000 BOUNTY FOR MILITIA REGIMENTS ENLISTING FOR NINE MONTHS' SERVICE—$1,000,000 FOR THE DEFENCE OF NEW-YORK HARBOR.

At a regular meeting of the Board yesterday, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Alderman —— moved a suspension of the regular order of business for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on National Affairs, relative to offering a bonus to the organized militia regiments of the City which should fill up their ranks and enlist for nine months in the United States service, in compliance with the last call for 300,000 militia. The report (see official) offers a bonus of $10,000 to each regiment so enlisting. It was laid over under the rule.

The Joint Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor, relative to the defence of New-York Harbor, presented a report, with an accompanying ordinance, (see official report,) providing for the appointment of six Harbor Defence Commissioners, of whom the Mayor and Comptroller shall constitute two, and the remaining four to be appointed by the Board of Aldermen, whose duty it shall be to direct and superintend the construction of such defences as shall be resolved upon for the protection of the harbor. The ordinance appropriates $1,000,000 for such defences, the same to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners aforesaid. This report was also laid over, and after some unimportant routine business, the Board adjourn edto Wednesday, the 13th, at 1 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PICKPOCKET ON A STEAMBOAT.—On Sunday, TIMOTHY CLEARY, of No. 27 Whitehall-street, was returning from Staten Island, and during the passage up he caught an unknown young man in the act of rifling his pantaloons pocket of a wallet containing $390 75 in British, German and Mexican silver coins, and a promissory note for $390. As CLEARY turned to seize the thief, a fellow, giving his name as WILLIAM SMITH, stepped up and aided the rascal to escape, by striking CLEARY a heavy blow in the face, and knocking him down. During the excitement which prevailed, the man with the plunder escaped in the crowd and successfully secreted himself. SMITH, however, was taken for the assault, and also as being accessory to the theft, and when the boat arrived in her dock he was taken into custody by Officer BURNS, of the Fourth Ward. Yesterday afternoon SMITH was arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY, and committed to the Tombs for examination. The stolen property was not recovered.

ACCIDENTS FROM RECKLESS DRIVING.—JERRY FITZPATRICK, an Irish laborer, was arrested by officer MARTIN, of the Third Ward, charged with recklessly driving a horse attached to a spring-cart, and running over Mr. JASPER CROPSEY, an aged gentleman residing in Williamsburgh. He was severely injured. FITZPATRICK was taken to the Tombs and held to bail to answer the charge....EMMA FOSTER, a little girl, 7 years of age, living at No. 48 White-street, was run over in Canal-street, near Church, by a horse and wagon, driven by two Germans. Fortunately she was not badly injured. Officer BERGEN, of the Fifth Ward, arrested the men in the wagon for reckless driving, but Justice CONNOLLY discharged them after hearing the facts of the case.

CREW OF THE MEMPHIS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—The following persons, forming part of the crew of the prize steamer *Memphis*, were yesterday committed to Fort Lafayette, under standing orders of the Secretary of the Navy: J. LEA, T. MURRAY, H. SMITH and A. CARLIN, all Charleston pilots and United States citizens. CARLIN was once in the United States Coast Survey service, and subsequently captain of the Confederate steamer *Cecilia*. The total number taken from on board the prize was fifty-nine. Fifty-five, who swore that they were foreigners, were released. Of these, *fifty-two* were Englishmen—another proof of British disregard of the order of neutrality.

ARREST OF SHOPLIFTERS.—JACOB BAHER, his wife, PAULINE and ELIZABETH KOHLER, all Germans, were arrested by Officer KINNER, of the Merchants' Independent Police, charged with stealing hosiery, handkerchiefs and fancy ribbons, to a considerable amount, from the stores of ABRAHAM HOOLEY & Co., and JOHN MCCREERY, Nos. 35 and 33 Murray-street. The stolen property, which was fully identified by the owners, was found in possession of the prisoners. They also had two large bags, much in use amongst shoplifters. The accused parties were taken before Alderman HALL, and committed to the Tombs for trial.

RUN OVER BY A RAIL CAR—WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—Late on Sunday afternoon, ANN J. TIERNEY, a little girl three years of age, was knocked down in Oliver-street, when car No. 14, of the First-avenue Railroad, passed completely over her body as she lay in the centre of the track, and, strange as it may appear, she was but slightly injured. Those who witnessed the accident expected to see her taken lifeless from beneath the car. The child was conveyed to the residence of her parents, No. 78 Oliver-street.

AN OLD THEATRE ON FIRE.—About 5 o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out on the stage of the old Volks Theatre, Nos. 515, 517 and 519 Fourth-street, occupied by SEBASTIAN SCHMELE as a lager-bier saloon. There is also a recruiting office in the premises. Damage about $150, which is said to be covered by insurance. The building is owned by Mr. JOHN BATCHTLE, of Staten Island.

AN UNPLEASANT REPORT.—The bark *Reindeer*, which reached this port yesterday, from Barbados, reports through her Captain, WELLINGTON, that the British steamer *Scotia*, with arms from Liverpool, left Barbados, bound for Nassau, on the 15th of July, and when leaving the harbor hoisted the Confederate flag.

THE COMING CURRENCY.—By the 17th instant the new stamp currency will be in circulation. Specimens may be seen at the Post-office. They are about one-fourth as large as a Treasury Note, with such elaborate engraving upon the back, so as to render counterfeiting almost an impossibility.

SUN-STROKE.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at No. 4 Stone-street, on the body of JOHN BERGEN, a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, who was sunstruck last Saturday, and died from the effects.

LAW REPORTS.

Curious Proceeding—What is a Service of Papers?

COURT COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Hilton.

James W. Lingard vs. *George L. Fox.*—The plaintiff and defendant were partners in business, and were the lessees and managers of the New Bowery Theatre. Agreeing to dissolve, some months since, it is alleged that Mr. Lingard stipulated to pay all the debts and liabilities of the concern, releases of which he should deliver to Mr. Fox, besides paying Fox a certain sum of money. In consideration of this, it is alleged that Fox entered into an agreement, binding himself in a penal sum, not to play at any theatre east of Broadway. Mr. Fox then took the Olympic Theatre, on Broadway, but discovering, as is alleged, that all his friends were on the Bowery side of town, he went to Mr. Lingard, asked a release, and on his refusal, made an engagement at the Old Bowery Theatre, of which his brother, Mr. Charles K. Fox, is the proprietor and manager.

Mr. Lingard then procured an injunction order against the defendant to restrain him from playing on the east side of town, but said order, it is alleged, could not be served on defendant, as he kept himself carefully concealed during the day, and at night went on the stage in a play called the "Schoolmaster." During the performance of the piece, however, a gentleman of the name of Matthews jumped from the orchestra-box to the stage, and began to approach defendant, when, it is alleged, Mr. Charles Fox stepped in between, and, in the "affair" which resulted, Matthews was rolled back again into the orchestra-box, leaving his papers on the stage. The papers were picked up by an actor and thrown, it is alleged, into the orchestra, where they were torn by some one, and the fragments cast back upon the stage. There they were burned at the footlights. Mr. Charles Fox then announced to the astonished audience that his brother had *not* been served with an injunction, and appealed to an attorney in the audience, a Mr. Stuyvesant, whether he was authorized to proceed with the play. Mr. Stuyvesant thought he was, and the play proceeded. An application *ex parte* by Mr. Lingard for a warrant of attachment for contempt was refused by the Court, but an order was granted to show cause why an attachment should not issue against defendant for his alleged misconduct in violating the injunction, returnable at 11 o'clock on the 11th inst. On the return day the defendant appeared in person and by counsel, and stated that he was not served with the order until late on Saturday, put in a general denial of any service of an injunction order, and asked for further time to put in rebutting affidavits. The Judge gave until Thursday, the 14th.

Bartholomew O'Conner for plaintiff; W. Gleason for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Ingraham.

Barker, et al. vs. *Barker, et al.*—Plaintiff may have a Referee to take proof of plaintiff's title, &c., but not to try the issue; that must be tried by the Court, unless the parties apply to have an issue made up.

Curtis vs. Graham, et al.—Motion granted and reference ordered to select a Receiver, and take security.

Frasse vs. *Macy et al.*—Motion for Receiver to be denied.

Dusart vs. *Delacroix.*—Motion is denied.

A Canadian View of the Draft.

From the Toronto Globe.

When the war for the Union was commenced there were very many who sneered at the idea of the people of the Northern States bearing the burdens consequent thereon. It was again and again asserted that when the first flush of enthusiasm had passed, when the stern realities of war were felt, when the nation was made by experience to know how horrible a thing a civil contest is, that a reaction would set in which would speedily result in a peace gained by recognizing the independence of the South. It is not to be denied that many blatant patriots, who at the outset talked wildly of crushing the rebellion as a sort of joyous holiday task, have been bitterly disappointed, and now constitute the most down-hearted grumblers to be found. Neither is it to be denied that a very general feeling of chagrin exists throughout the American community, in that the stupendous exertions made for the suppression of the rebellion have had no more successful result. Those who have all along sympathized with secession in their secret hearts, now find some weak men who will listen to their denunciations of the war, and it may be before long a party will be formed who will persistently urge "peace at any price." Such a result occurs in every prolonged contest. When Britain was engaged in her gigantic struggle with NAPOLEON, there were not wanting men to advocate a withdrawal from the contest, before the object was gained for which the war was commenced. But the hostility of foes within, united with the hostility of foes without, served only to make more apparent the grand determination of the great mass of the people to conquer in the struggle, or to perish in the attempt. And so it is in the United States. The heart of the nation is still strong, and the determination of the large majority to complete the task they have begun, more and more apparent.

Of the depth of feeling which actuates the people of the Northern States, we have many convincing proofs. The way in which they have submitted to the restriction of many of their most cherished liberties, with the simple object in view of suppressing the rebellion, is of itself sufficient proof that they are ready to make almost any sacrifice in the cause. And we venture to predict, despite the heavy pecuniary losses the war has inflicted, that the people of the Free States will readily pay the taxes imposed upon them by Congress. Far from being afraid of the burden, they feel that it ought to have been imposed earlier. They distrust Mr. CHASE's financial policy, and, in order to save the nation from bankruptcy, are anxious to defray the expenses of the war. The patriotism manifested throughout the North in the magnitude of the private contributions made in support of the war, and the unanimity with which the municipalities and the State authorities have been supported in voting large sums of money to encourage enlistment, are sufficient proofs that the people are ready to make almost any pecuniary sacrifice to effect the reconquest of the South.

And now, in further proof that their determination is not shaken, we have the reception they have given to the proclamation of the President ordering a draft. Four weeks ago he called for 300,000 men, and notwithstanding the enormous number who have volunteered since the commencement of the war, and in the face of recent disasters, so little favorable to military enthusiasm, tens of thousands have responded to the call. There is little doubt that, in a few weeks more, the whole 300,000 could have been raised, and it is not impossible, even now, that the quota in most of the States will be filled before the day for drafting arrives. But time is precious, and the conscription is ordered. And yet again another 300,000 men are called for, to serve for nine months. Looking to the previous history of the Americans, their intense love of personal liberty, and the jealous care with which they have guarded the use of military weapons by their rulers, the way in which they have responded to their President is proof incontrovertible that their zeal in the cause of their Constitution knows no flagging. It is not half so surprising that the draft should be made, as that the Government have found so many hundreds of thousands who, by volunteering, rendered it, until now, unnecessary. The young men who were willing, merely from love of country, to take up arms, when they might, had they thought fit, have stayed at home, large as their number is, are insufficient to subdue the rebellion, and the Government has found it necessary to call upon that class for reinforcements, the members of which, comprising the majority of the Nation, did not care to risk the dangers of a campaign, so long as others could be found to do it for them. This, we contend is the way to look at the present state of affairs. It is folly to argue that the draft proves the war to be unpopular. It only proves that the "martially inclined spirits" are already in the army; and the reception with which the order has met, that the steady, sober-thinking part of the Nation are ready to undertake the suppression of the rebellion, as a mournful duty, but one which must be performed.

It is a common mistake to suppose that drafted men will not fight as well as volunteers. If Canada were to be threatened with invasion by her neighbor a great many men would doubtless volunteer to defend their homes; but a conscription, and a very extensive conscription too, would become necessary. Will any one who knows aught of the temper of our people say that men thus called upon to discharge a national duty would fight less valiantly than those who did not wait for the order? Are not the soldiers of the French army renowned for their valor? Yet they are all conscripts, except the few who volunteer as substitutes. What class of men fought more bravely than the English soldiers during the last war with France? Yet many thousands were impressed in the most high-handed manner. And if this be not sufficient proof, have not the conscript Southerners fought well and bravely? When the news came of the remorseless draft instituted by President DAVIS—the most thorough, perhaps, ever made—the North felt into the mistake of believing that men so forced into the ranks would not fight. But they lately got a seven days' lesson which taught them their mistake. They are thoroughly convinced of it now, and see no reason to believe that their own men, under similar circumstances, will not do equally well. We imagine the result will justify their most sanguine expectations.

Hon. Dwight Loomis, of Connecticut; Col. B. C. Butler, of the Ninety-third Regiment N. Y. V., and Dr. J. C. Bertolette, of the U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Capt. J. J. Holcrow, of the *City of Washington*, and Misses Joice, from Liverpool, are at the Everett House.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are steady and in moderate request, at $6 81@$6 87½. Pearls are quiet and nominal at $7.

COFFEE—The market for Rio continues very quiet, yet firm, at previous rates. The stock on hand comprises 121,174 bags here, and 15,000 do. in Baltimore—making the total in the country, 136,174 bags. Other kinds are also quiet; sales of 100 bags Triage Laguayra, at 18c. net cash.

COTTON—The market is quiet, but there is no disposition to press sales, unless at full rates; sales of 150 bales on a basis of 47¾c.@48c. for Middling Uplands and Gulfs. The demand is confined to the most urgent wants of manufacturers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for the low and medium grades opened dull and is again lower, though the arrivals are small, but at the close a fair inquiry prevailed at the abatement. Trade brands are somewhat heavy, though not quotably lower; the demand is chiefly for export. Sales of 17,000 bbls., at $4 80@$5 for Superfine State and Western; $5 10@$5 25 for Extra State; $5 15@$5 35 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 50@$5 60 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 70@$6 25 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in limited demand, and is lower; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $5 10@$5 35 for the low grades of Extras, and $5 40@$6 25 for trade brands. Southern Flour is in good supply, and is rather dull and heavy; sales of 800 bbls., at $5 20@$5 80 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 for trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in firm request: sales of 217 bbls., at $3@$4 30; Corn Meal is firm and in fair demand; sales of 570 bbls. at $3 30 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is fairly supplied, and opened quiet but steady, but with some improvement in exchange and a decline in freights, closed firmer, especially for Red Western. The demand is mainly for export. The sales reach 132,300 bushels, and consist of 13,400 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 10@$1 17½; 11,000 bushels Racine Spring, at $1 18@$1 21; 21,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 16@$1 22½; 25,400 bushels Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 23@$1 25; 31,400 bushels White Indiana and Michigan, at $1 39@$1 50; 2,100 bushels White Kentucky, at $1 52@$1 56; 19,300 bushels Red Western, at $1 32@$1 34; and 8,700 bushels Amber Western, at $1 30@$1 36. Barley and Barley Malt are still scarce, dull and nominal. Oats are firm and in fair demand, at 46c.@49c. for Western and Canadian, and 49c.@50c. for State. Rye is quiet, but the supply is small and prices are firm, at 76c.@78c. for Western, and 83c.@85c. for State. Corn is in fair demand and is better, especially sound Shipping, but unsound is plenty and heavy; sales of 88,000 bushels, at 46c.@52c. for Heated and Warm; 53c.@56½c. for Eastern Mixed, and 57c.@58c. for Shipping do.

HOPS—The market is quiet, but the stock and receipts are alike very moderate and prices are steady. Sales of 40 bales new, at 15c.@20c.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet; sales of 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 44c.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet, but most holders are indifferent sellers, unless at full prices. Spirits Turpentine is somewhat nominal, at $1 25.

OILS—Are quiet, but firm, at 60c. for Crude Whale, $1 40 for Crude Sperm, and 92c.@93c. for City-made Linseed.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is very quiet and closes easier, though the arrivals are insignificant; sales of 375 bbls. at $10 for Prime, and $11 25@$11 37 for Mess. Beef arrives very sparingly and with a fair inquiry, and prices are firm; sales of 167 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for Extra. Cut Meats are inactive; sales of 147 hhds and tcs. at 5¾c.@6¼c. for Hams; Shoulders are dull and heavy. Bacon is dull and prices merely nominal. Lard is firm with only a moderate inquiry; sales of 470 bbls. and tcs. at 8¾c.@9¾c. Butter and Cheese are in light supply, and are firm and in fair request.

RICE—Continues very quiet, but holders are firm at previous rates.

SALT—The market is firm with a fair inquiry. Sales of 5,000 sacks Liverpool ground at $1 17, and 12,000 bushels Turks Island at 33c.

SUGARS—New-Orleans continues in fair demand, mainly for the trade, and prices are quite firm. The fining grades of other descriptions are dull and somewhat nominal. We quote New-Orleans at 8c.@9¾c. for Brown; 9¾c.@11¾c for White and Clarified; sales of 450 hhds. Refined are dull at 9c.@10¾c. for Yellow, and 12¾c.@13¾c. for Crushed and Granulated.

WHISKY—The inquiry is moderate, and the market closes heavy; sales of 460 bbls., at 30c. for State, and 30½c.@31c. for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Are again lower, especially for Grain to Great Britain, but there is a fair business doing at the decline. To Liverpool, the engagements are 90,000 bushels Wheat at 10¾d.@11¼d. in bulk and bags, mainly at 10¾d.@11d.; 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.@3s. 7½d.; 30 tons Lard Oil at 35s. To London: 13,500 bushels Wheat at 12¼d., in bags; 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 10½d.@4s.; 100 hhds. Tallow, at 40s.; 50 hhds. do., at 37s. 6d.; 850 bbls Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.; 30 tons Lard Oil, at 40s. To Glasgow: 500 bbls. Flour, at 4s.; 13,000 bushels Wheat, at 13½d., in bags; 10 tons and 50 bbls. Whale Oil, at 45s.; 10 tons Oil Cake at 42s. 6d. To the Continent there is nothing of moment going forward and rates are entirely nominal. There is a great scarcity of small vessels adapted for the West India trade, and all offering command extreme rates. The charters are a British brig with 12,000 bushels Wheat, to a direct port in the Bristol Channel, at 13d.; an American brig, 250 tons, out to the Mediterranean and back, at $3,600 and port charges paid, and a brig of 295 tons, out to Porto Rico, at $1,800 and port charges paid.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Australasian* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by fine trees, and the grounds extend up and command a fine view of the river. Apply to Mrs. ISAAC L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—$8 PER WEEK, THIS DAY, at No. 8 Dey-st., 2d floor; from 1 to 2 o'clock rooms may be engaged of the proprietor; the finest mountain air and scenery; beautiful shades and airy rooms; 26 miles from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. A. UTER, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st, or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

BUILDING PLOTS AND COTTAGES AT BERGEN.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York; stage and horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 100 lots each, for sale; price $1,400 to $15,000. Also, building plots, from 2 to 30 city lots each; price $200 and upwards. Apply at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—ON AUG. 9, ABOUT 9½ o'clock in the morning, while going from the office of the Tribune to the *World* office—a black pocket-book, with elastic string around it, containing $35 in bills, two $20 City bills, the rest in $5 and $10 U. S. Treasury notes. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at the *World* office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 369 and 371 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 600 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 3.5, Louisville, Ky.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, residing at No. 42 East 23d-st., near Madison-av., will let two or three furnished rooms, with full or partial board.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY of respectability, in Brooklyn, near Wall or South Ferries, by a gentleman, wife and child; no trouble; room and bedroom required; can furnish the room nearly complete. Board with a family religiously inclined preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address P., Box No. 1,778 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A respectable small family; near Stuyvesant-square preferred; rent must be low. Address, giving location and price, A. S. M., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—ANY PARTY HAVing a furnished house, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, can hear of a good tenant by addressing GEORGE WILLIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE—NO. 65 3d av., New-York; valuable business property, being a lot 25 by 109 feet, with buildings; one a large solid 3-story and attic house, with store, and on a 10-foot rear alley a 2-story brick stable. Inquire at No. 19 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 123 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
Every dollar's worth of our superb stock of
FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
REDUCED FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

In order to accommodate my large and increased trade, I have determined on various ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MY STORE, and to accomplish which I find it necessary to reduce my STOCK before the alterations are commenced.

Ladies are assured that we will offer BARGAINS during this sale, which will commence on
MONDAY, July 28, and close positively
On SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1862,

Our stock contains a splendid variety of MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, VALENTIA PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LAWNS, &c., &c.; also, a large stock of housekeeping goods, SHIRTING and SHEETING Muslins and Linens, Table Damasks, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA SITES IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. J.—On MONDAY, the 1st of September, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, all those fine villa lots situated in West Elizabeth, bounded on the southeast by Bellevue-av., and on the north by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, comprising sixty-two acres, subdivided into lots of one-half to three acres; principal streets opened and graded; high ground overlooking the city; adjoining lands occupied by first-class buildings; Central Railroad passes the premises every hour of the day. Time from foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, to premises, forty-five minutes. Persons wishing to view the premises can take the Elizabeth ferry-boat, Pier No. 2, North River, at 11:20 A. M., or by cars foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 M., and be left on the ground. Sale peremptory, and will not be postponed.

For further information, plans, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a splendid bright bay horse, 15½ hands high, switch tail, 8 years old, stylish action, sound, kind and gentle, in single or double harness, good traveler, and an excellent horse for family use. Also, a superior road wagon, weighing 145 pounds, in excellent order. Also, several sets of good single harness. Also, a new Rockaway and side-spring buggy.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st.—Comprising men's calf, grain, thick and kip boots; boys' and youths' do.; also men's, women's, misses' and children's balmorals and ladies' Congress gaiters, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock; removed for convenience of sale to No. 141 Broadway, being a large stock of best City made work, comprising the usual varieties, to which we invite the notice of our friends. Catalogues at sale.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $2 5, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PRINCIPAL FOR A High school in Wisconsin, at liberal salary; principal and assistants for Female Seminary in Maryland; gentleman and wife for Public School in New-Jersey; the lady must teach piano-forte; single gentleman for classics in Boarding School near New-York; gentleman for English, drawing and French, in New-Jersey; gentleman for military drill, in Connecticut; gentleman for English and gymnastics, in New-York; graduate of West Point for military tactics and mathematics; lady, or gentleman for a gentleman, wife and child; also, thorough and experienced teacher of classics for Mass.; gentleman for classics and vocal music; gentleman for English, in the City; principal and assistant for Virginia; lady for French and music, in Connecticut; lady for French and music, in New-York; one for New-Jersey; lady, or gentleman, for drawing; painting and gymnastics; professor of natural history; native French gentleman for school on the Hudson; gentleman for classics—to take school on his own responsibility. Several schools for rent and for sale. Personal applications preferred. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 595 Broadway, New-York.

A S TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

A S TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, experienced and successful teachers, wish an engagement as teachers, or as Principal and Preceptress in some Seminary. The best references given. Address Box No. 3,679 New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 499 New-York Post-office.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NOTICE—TO ALL WHO ARE ENTITLED TO pension under the new law, namely: all such as are disabled while in the service; widows of those having died or been killed; orphan children under 16 years; mothers who are dependent; and orphan sisters under 16 years, may procure it by calling or addressing us. New form ready. SOMES & BROWN, No. 4 Park-place, N. Y., and No 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person, born and brought up in this City, who has seen better days, (who is now in very destitute circumstances,) having a family to support; has held responsible situations of trust—a situation as military secretary, salesman in dr

FINANCIAL.

OF ALL ISSUES
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and Sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 32 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1863. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OLIS, Secretary.

$1.500 WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes a loan of $1,500 for four months, for which he is willing to pay 2 per cent. per month, and give security in double the amount on real estate. No proposition entertained from brokers or others, except such as have the money at their immediate command. Apply at No. 36 Bedlow-st., between Houston and Bleecker, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON BONDS,
Milwaukee and Watertown Bonds,
Milwaukee City Bonds bought.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1862.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed till the 18th inst., inclusive. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company held August 8, 1862, a Dividend of Three per cent. was declared on common stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 18 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th.
THEODORE DIMON, Treasurer and Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INS CO., Office No. 67 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE AND THE WAR.

Applications immediately filed, if accepted by the Medical Examiners, will entitle the applicant to policies of insurance on the following terms, viz.:

On the 10th day of September the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will issue policies for the whole term of life, in sums not exceeding $3,000 on any one life, to all able-bodied, healthy men subject to military duty, at the usual rates of premium and 2½ per cent. extra for the chance of being drafted, and for actual service in the army.

Every person paying the Extra Premium of 2½ per cent. on the amount insured, will have the option of entering the service without further charge, thus providing for their families a handsome sum of money in case they fall in battle, or by disease. Or, in case they prefer to send a substitute, will be entitled to draw from the Company in money four times the amount of the Extra Premium paid. For instance: A person insured for $3,000 would pay to the Company as Extra Premium $75, and in case he is drafted, and prefers to send a substitute, he will receive $300 towards paying for one. A person insuring for $2,000 would pay an Extra Premium of $50, and receive $200.

Persons who may desire to insure for any larger sum than $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, and indicating at the time of insuring a determination to furnish a substitute in the event of being drafted, will, on the payment of the Extra Premium at the same rate, receive four times the sum thereof in money. The Extra Premium on $10,000 will be $250. They will draw $1,000. Applications for this kind of insurance should be made immediately, that the medical examinations may be carefully had on behalf of the Company, and before the time of drafting, as after that time the system will be in operation.

This rate of Extra Premium will only relate to draft No. 1, for 300,000 Militia between the ages of 18 and 45, ordered by the President. Should any further drafts be ordered, or any modification made, a new schedule of rates will be adopted.

Office 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building, Room No. 22.
NEW-YORK, August 11, 1862.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:	
HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. B. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136 av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

PROPOSALS.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Agent's Office, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:
Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:

For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM. M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 15th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.

Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, 7th August, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY next, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for five hundred (500) army wagons, the whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection, on or before the first of September next. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number, and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying shipchandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Jersey City, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and Way Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for New-York, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:75 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eleventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin southeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of Southstreet, between Old Slip and Oliver-street; on both sides of Wa er and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 6, 1862.
NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
TAPPEN FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.—THE BOARD OF Fire Commissioners will meet at Firemen's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1862, for confirmations only. By order,
R. P. H. ABELL, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 25th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through B. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hooper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of November, 1831, (and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in tin case No. 181) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first-street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven, and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 22, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
BERRIEN & PERT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy24-2awtaul3

SUPREME COURT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.—JOHN AUSTIN, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN BURKART, surviving partner of JOSEPH BURKART, Senior, deceased, composing the late firm of "JOSEPH BURKART & CO.," Thomas Banks, &c., the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and four dollars and fifty six cents, with interest thereon as follows, to wit: On $112 74 thereof since August 4, 1861; on $150 thereof since August 15, 1861; on $117 30 thereof since September 24, 1861; on $107 thereof since October 6, 1861; on $108 thereof since October 12, 1861; on $112 64 thereof since December 19, 1861; on $95 thereof since November 16, 1861; on $100 56 thereof since December 23, 1861; and on $100 thereof since September 26, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated February 14, 1862. WM. WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Take notice that the complaint in the above summons named was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess aforesaid, on the 12th day of July, 1862.—To the above defendant. WM. WILKINSON,
jy 15-law6w*Tu Plaintiff's Attorney.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,
And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a shipyard, situated between Harsimus and 1 South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.
BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$600 TO $800.—A GOOD COUNTRY DRY goods and grocery store to let, and about the above amount of staple goods, for sale; a large barn, feed-house and other buildings, if necessary; location, Village of Tarrytown. Inquire of E. P. MOORE, No. 294 4th av., near 22d-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of
FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A WELL-ESTABlished hardware house, doing good business, in Chicago, wants a practical man, with capital, as partner. Address M. S., Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT;
Or, McCLELLAN No. 5.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT;
Or, McCLELLAN No. 5.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT:
Or, McCLELLAN No. 5.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT;
Or, McCLELLAN No. 5.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No 220, Boston, Mass.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLYER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., late Army Medical Staff, and the secret of its recipe confided only to A. F. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. No. 23—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Bleecker-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures

THE MILITARY MOVEMENT.

[Continued from First Page.]

Meagher Nugent, who succeeded the gallant Corcoran in command of the Sixty-ninth. His presence and assurances will bring in our Irish fellow-citizens in crowds. Gen. Meagher, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Kelly, Capt. Hogan and others of his Staff, left here on Sunday by the *Kay West* to rejoin the army at Harrison's Landing.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Gen. Sickles is getting along famously with the Empire Brigade. He has nearly 1,200 men now in camp at East New-York, and a very fine and well-behaved body of men they are. The camp is spacious and healthy, and its occupants are well cared for by their officers. The recruiting officers of this brigade are uncommonly active and enterprising, and their labors meet with the most encouraging kind of reward.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Col. Allen's Regiment, known as the Stanton Legion, is rapidly filling up, and expects to be very soon ready for service. The Thurlow Weed Guard, commanded by Major Olmstead, late of the Fifth Excelsior Regiment, is consolidated with the Legion, bringing the total force up to some six hundred able-bodied men. The officers now are: Colonel, Wm. H. Allen; Lieutenant-Colonel, W. B. Olmstead; Major, B. L. Van Wagenen; Adjutant, Wm. W. Horton. The headquarters of the Stanton Legion are at Central Hall, Grand-street.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

This regiment, under the able management of Col. Pressens and the Fifth Senatorial District Committee on Enlistment, promises to be one of the first new regiments from the City in the field. It is composed of a superior order of men almost throughout, two or three companies making a remarkably creditable appearance. Regimental headquarters are at Lincoln Hall, Houston-street. There are several six-gun batteries in different parts of the City, and two in the Park—one belonging to a fine company (F,) of which Capt. E. F. Lloyd, a most excellent officer, is commander.

VOSBURGH CHASSEURS.

The Vosburgh Chasseurs (Fifty third, N. Y. V.) which has been so long in camp at Harlem, has, at last, so it is said, received marching orders. Col. Buckingham desires all men absent on leave to report at once.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Col. Turnbull, will, probably, be a little ahead of competition in getting the regiment filled up. He has the valuable aid of the entire police force, and has secured unusual promptitude in the payment to his men of the State bounty due them,

FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

This independent regiment, Col. Gurney commanding, is in a flourishing condition. Col. Gurney has several indefatigable Captains, who bring in recruits with extraordinary dispatch. The camp is at Staten Island; headquarters at Mozart Hall, Broadway.

IRA HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

More men are required to fill up this the most distinguished of all the New-York cavalry regiments. Young men who want to see active service and fighting wherever it can be found, should join it at once. Col. Davies is an excellent commander, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, Judson Kilpatrick, is one of the most dashing young officers in the army.

OTHER NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

The First, Col. Doder, is a capital regiment, now stationed at Suffolk, Va. Recruiting stations, Whitehall-street and the Park. The Sixth (Ira Harris Guard, No. 2) has a recruiting station in Lispenard-street. The Sigel Cavalry is the name of a new organization now raising for special service under the General after whom it is named. It already numbers over 300 men, is commanded by Col. Pokorny, an old Austrian officer, and willl be subsisted by patriotic German citizens, until accepted by the Government. Headquarters No. 142 Seventh-street, opposite Tompkin's Market.

BURIALS OF SOLDIERS.

There have been, since our last report, interred in Cypress Hill Cemetry, the remains of the following soldiers who have died in hospital here:

Orlin E. Terry, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania.
George H. Joliop, Co. B, 34th New-York.
Jeremiah Pierce, Co. C, 83d Pennsylvania.
Geo. McGolt, Co. G, 5th New-York Cavalry.
Frank Kathlin, Co. F, 98th Pennsylvania.
John B. Drake, Co. H, 62d Pennsylvania.
John Brooning, Co. E, 101st Pennsylvania.
Morris Bogert, Co. A, 42d Pennsylvania.
George Aitmus, Co. E, 81st Pennsylvania.
Aaron Mozier, Co. A, 4th Michigan.
O. G. Chilton.
Jerome Esmey, Co. F, 61st New-York.
J. H. Scanborn, Co. H, 5th New-Hampshire.
J. W. Esbeck, Co. H, 81st Pennsylvania.
Isaac Albright, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania.
Geo. W. Eisenbrew, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania.
[illegible] Mason.
[illegible]ius Barnum, Co. K, 11th Connecticut.
[illegible] Rosenfeld, Co. D, 1st Pennsylvania.
[illegible]. Hayes, Co. K, 69th New-York Volunteers.
[illegible]m Gillesby, 1st Connecticut Battery.
Albert R. Babcock, Co. E, 81st New-York.
[illegible] Bamwood.
George Tews, Co. K, 30th Pennsylvania.
Geo. R. Packard, Co. F, 3d Maine.
Fred. Fey, Co. I, 7th Pennsylvania.
John Ackland, Co. B, 4th Michigan.
John Conradt.
Hiram Hull, Ayres' Battery.
N. B. Sleeper, Co. B, 8th New-York.
N. B. Harris, Co. H, 85th New-York.
O. P. Rarick, Co. E, 53d Pennsylvania.
Dayton Ennis, Co. C, 5th Pennsylvania.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

About 60 soldiers who have been for some time absent from their regiments voluntarily reported themselves to the Superintendent of the Park Barracks yesterday, and requested transportation to their several posts of duty. They were given a hospitable welcome, and to-day will be sent on to their comrades.

DEATH OF CAPT. MONCK.

Capt. Marcus Monck, of the Stanton Legion, one of the sufferers by the Rainbow Hotel catastrophe, died yesterday morning, at the City Hospital, from injuries received at the fire. His funeral will take place at 1 o'clock, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) from the City Hospital. All officers of the regiment will attend.

THE MONITORS.

The Monitors, headquarters No. 308 Broadway, are filling rapidly—39 respectable, intelligent men, being enrolled yesterday. Young men who have a desire to know the class of men they will have for associates, would do well to look in at headquarters, or at the drill-room, over Jefferson Market, where the company meet every evening.

NE EXEAT AND THE GERMANS.

Among the throngs who, during Saturday and Monday, were examined and detained by the Provost Guard at the different European and California steamer wharves, was no small represention of the German element of our community. On the Hamburg steamers they greatly outnumbered any and every other nationality. Some of these were naturalized citizens, who were departing on *bona fide* trips of business or pleasure in the Old World. Many were attracted by the peculiarly interesting state of affairs in Europe, and others were going out to look after matters connected with the great Rifle Shooting Festival at Frankfort-on-the-Main. But a large majority of the proposed voyagers was made up of a class of petty speculators, fourth-rate traveling dry goods clerks, speculators in wine, cigars, and the various other commodities which Europe supplies. Another set consisted of men who, neither professing nor desiring to owe allegiance to the country, have yet been perfectly willing to seek shelter here, where they could pursue their avocations at great profit to themselves, and often to the great loss of more patriotic residents. These were among the men who have speculated in "panics," and have materially assisted in depreciating our markets, running up the price of specie and running down the value of Government stock. They and the class previously mentioned have everywhere, even among their own countrymen, been noted for their high-backed sneering at everything in the country they were robbing, and scornful denunciations of American military affairs. Yet now, when their exalted wisdom might find a chance for our enlightenment, they, with as much cruelty as alacrity, leave us in the lurch. There is, too, quite a large contingent of mock-revolutionist among these strategists for a retreat. Coming to us with an immense outcry of wonderful deeds performed on the barricades and in the fields of Europe, they

"Shrink from the first touch of Liberty's war"

on this side of the Alantic. When they reach the other they will, probably, split the ears of the groundlings with gorgeous narratives of their achievements here and give the European Press fresh material for Anti-American ridicule.

Still, there is no lack of fervor in the recruiting line. The different German corps already mentioned in these columns are rapidly progressing to completion, and to judge by appearances we shall have any number of German brigades in the new levies.

THE SIGEL BRIGADE.

This organization, which has been initiated for special service under the immediate orders of Gen. Franz Sigel, according to a plan proposed by him, is getting along finely. The rivalry to form part of it has the best effect, and, with a little more time at their disposal, the Germans will turn out, under the name of their favorite General, the finest body of troops in our army.

The Sigel Cavalry, under Col. Kopervas, already mounted and equipped, [illegible] are exercising at No. 148 Seventh-street, [illegible] of success.

The Sigel Sharpshooters, under Col. F. X. Brannan, of the Third Regiment, Empire Brigade, are recruiting at Ammerman's, No. 8 Avenue A; at F. A. Lossing's, No. 260 Second-street, and at D. Carlor's, No. 14 Stanton-street, under the eye of Capt. F. W. Barnes and Lieut. F. H. Schulze. At No. 1,272 Broadway, No. 260 Bowery and No. 104 Attorney-street Capt. Oscar V. Schonning and Lieut. Heinrich Mahn, and at No. 1,305 Broadway and No. 66 Forsyth-street Capt. Joseph S. Mensenbach and Lieut. F. W. Rettbich are on duty for the same corps. These are all favorite officers, and they are daily adding squads of men to their force. We hope in a few days to give the regimental report of this most promising organization.

The First Regiment Sigel Brigade, under Col. Elias Peissner, headquarters at No. 244 East Houston-street, has added a full company to its numbers in the week, all picked, athletic men. The regiment is specially authorized and will be choicely armed. The handsome inducement of a full month's pay, ranging from $13 to $21, and $25 bounty paid on enlistment, with the fact that City assistance to families is to commence on the 15th, will give an important impetus to this regiment. We observe that $25 per month, with traveling expenses paid, is offered to train-drivers for Sigel's present army corps in Virginia. The receiving offices are at No. 86 Division-street and corner of Eldridge-street. Lieut. Dietz, of the Forty-fifth Regiment N. Y. V., is in charge.

Bracklow's Sharpshooters is the name of another fine new corps, recruiting under the Governor's special permit, at the corner of Washington-street and Battery-place; No. 695 Third-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets; and at the Social Reform Hall, No. 281 Grand-street. Capt. Theodore Bracklow, the Commander, is an officer of ability and experience, and seems to be highly popular with his men.

There are several other regiments and companies making rapid progress, but our limit of space compels us to defer mention of them until another day.

The ex-members of the Eleventh Regiment New-York State Militia held an informal meeting last evening at the Armory, corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, preparatory to some general arrangements for the reception of the regiment, which, after arduous service, is expected to arrive in this City on Monday next.

MILITARY MATTERS ON LONG ISLAND.

Outside of Kings County on Long Island—excepting Flushing and one or two more villages—but little has been done in the way of volunteering under the last call for 300,000 volunteers, and there is little better prospect of anything better in the future. The able-bodied patriots who can possibly leave for the war, are already in the field of action, and have thus far everywhere rendered a creditable account of themselves. There are hundreds of subjects of a draft yet, who remain behind loitering their time away, for the most part in idleness and utter indifference to the demands of their country. The firder for a "draft," as might have been anticipated, has created among the latter class quite a panic, and for the first time since the rebellion commenced, they begin to realize not only that their country is at war, but that the Government is in earnest, and points significantly to them for that assistance which they so justly owe it. Quite a number of these lukewarm youths have already left their accustomed haunts for a more congenial climate, taking the North Star as their guide, and some of them have been so fearful of being caught that they have deemed it expedient to leave between two days, as for instance, a young gentleman left Blue Point the other day, much to the gratification of a fellow whose loyalty is frequently questioned by those who knew him best, but to the utter disgust of his loyal friends and relatives. But it is believed that such cases of skeddadling are rare even in Suffolk County. The stronger nerved intend to brave it out, and there is quite a numerous class, also, who are watching their pockets. This class is composed of hardy young farmers, too young to be subject to a draft, but nevertheless possessing more nerve and muscle than many who are several years older. These chaps are awaiting the demand for substitutes, when they expect to make their weak kneed neighbors' blead handsomely. They now ask $1,000 to go as subsditutes, and threaten to raise their price, if not accepted and the money paid over before the 15th inst.

In Brooklyn recruiting is steady and quite satisfactory. The Empire Brigade and Coutes' Second Senatorial District Regiment are being rapidly filled, and with first-class men. In the the latter corps, Capt. J. A. Jones, of the Fourteenth New-York Militia, has taken a command, and has associated with him, D. W. Haynes, formerly of the Thirteenth New-York, both of whom are brave and competent officers. Capt. Jones, it will be remembered, was shot in the head at Bull Run. His office is at the corner of Court-street and Hamilton-avenue.

A meeting of the citizens of the town of North Hempstead, Queens County, L. I., was held at the village of Roslyn, on the 8th inst., at which a subscription to a patriotic fund was started and with such success that already more than $7,000 has been subscribed. And such a rush of volunteers are offering their services that a Committee has been sent to Gov. Morgan for permission to raise their entire quota for both calls of the President by volunteers, and thus exempt the town from the humiliation of a draft.

THE BANNER-TOWN.

The town of Edenvale, near Patchogue, Suffolk County, L. I., can justly claim to be the banner-town in the war. Every male citizen of that place liable to be called upon for military duty is already at the seat of war, and in consequence of the derangement of families by this display of patriotism one-half the houses in the place are not at present occupied.

RECRUITS FOR SCOTT'S NINE HUNDRED CAVALRY.

The Government has given authority to Col. Swain to increase his regiment of cavalry to the maximum number of twelve companies of 100 each. This regiment is now in active service, under Gen. Wadsworth, and is the mounted Provost-Guard of Washington. It is most splendidly equipped and mounted, and being the only United States volunteer cavalry regiment, it enjoys more advantages than any other in the service. Capt. Orne and Lieut. Bogardus have a recruiting tent in the Park, from whence recruits are daily sent to the regiment in the field. Recruits are mustered into the service at once, and paid bounty, clothed, equipped and mounted—so that they are at once in the receipt of their pay.

COL. LITTLEJOHN'S REGIMENT.

ENTHUSIASTIC VOLUNTEERING IN OSWEGO.

Oswego, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 11.

The Third Oswego Regiment, Col. Littlejohn commanding, went into camp to-day.

Col. Littlejohn's Regiment already numbers over twelve hundred men.

Some of the companies belonging to this regiment; from the country, have been obliged to discharge men from their overflowing numbers.

Fifteen strong and hearty men, refused admittance into one company this morning, wept like children.

VOLUNTEERING IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Poughkeepsie, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here this evening. Hon. Stephen Baker presided Addresses were made by Judge E. Mott and others.

A meeting of the Supervisors was held to-day, at which an additional bounty of $50 was offered to all enlisting in this District Regiment. The war fever is very high; volunteers are pouring in rapidly, and the quota of the county will be raised by the 15th.

THE FOURTH ONEIDA REGIMENT.

Utica, Monday, Aug. 11.

The Fourth Oneida Regiment, Col. Pease, has five of its companies full and mustered it. We shall have a full regiment, and a few hundred to spare, by the 15th.

CAYUGA AND WAYNE COUNTIES.

NO NEED OF A DRAFT.

Auburn, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 11.

Cayuga and Wayne Counties are thoroughly aroused. There is no need of a draft.

Recruiting for the Second Regiment, under the recent calls for 600,000 men, is rapidly going on, and the greatest enthusiasm is manifested.

Volunteers are coming forward in large numbers.

The Second Regiment will be filled in a few days.

If ten days more are allowed there will be no need of any draft in this district.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Oswego, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 11.

Col. Tracy's Regiment, raised in the Twenty-fourth District, is more than full. He has fourteen companies organizing. Most of them are already filled, several of them to the maximum of 101 men.

Col. Tracy has asked for permission to raise a second regiment, which he promises to fill up this week, without the necessity of drafting.

As it is less than three weeks since Col. Tracy was appointed, he claims that the Twenty-fourth District has made the best time of any District in the State.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Scranton, Monday, Aug. 11.

Two companies from Scranton, one from Carbondale, and one battery from Pittston, leave for Harrisburgh in the morning, leaving two companies in process of formation at Scranton, to follow in a day or two.

It is impossible to convey any idea of the ardor and determination affecting all classes. The above companies are all full, (165 strong,) and a surplus to cover any that may be rejected. Hon. John Ramsay is doing good work in addressing the people of this vicinity, and from his position as a Democrat, advocating the most stringent war measures, is adding greatly to enlistments.

RECRUITING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 11.

The leading business in Boston and Massachusetts the present week is enlisting soldiers, and the prospect is highly encouraging that no resort to draft will be necessary. Among the marked events to-day was the opening of the grounds of the Old South Church, held especially sacred to revolutionary memory. Thousands of people gathered, and speeches were made by Mayor Wightman, Hon. S. H. Walley, and others. Tents have been pitched in State, Court and other streets, as headquarters for enlisting. Enthusiastic unanimity and determination prevail among all classes to voluntarily fill up the full quota of Massachusetts.

VOLUNTEERING IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 10.

Six thousand cavalry have already enrolled, and enlistments are rejected, the number already being one thousand over the quota asked for. The infantry are also enrolling rapidly. There will be no necessity for drafting on the first requisition of the National Government.

DODGING THE DRAFT.

The Hegira of Embryo Conscripts Stopped.

Stringent Orders from the War Department Concerning Passengers to California.

Every Male Passenger Between Eighteen and Forty-five Must Have a Passport.

The Steamer Northern Light Detained and Half the Passengers Kept in the City.

Scenes and Incidents at the Wharf, the Police Superintendent's and the Consuls' Offices.

Explanatory Order from Secretary Stanton.

The Government appears determined upon sensations. The general supposition was that the most stringent precautions had already been taken to prevent the spontaneous flight of a very large proportion of the community subject to draft, or believing they were—which is pretty much the same thing We believed that those extremely patriotic and astute citizens who contemplated escape *vid* Canada, Europe, and anywhere else, were effectually cornered, cabined, cribbed and confined, and we who were subject to the draft, and didn't propose to run away, were glad of it, for it lessened our chance while it did not detract from our patriotism. But it seems there was a loophole left, after all. Mr. Kennedy, our amiable Superintendent of Police, had, in the kindness of his heart, construed the order prohibiting skeddadling, as not interfering with the regular California trade. He was aware of the geographical necessity for passing through a foreign country to get to California, but in the kindness of his heart, as hereinbefore mentioned, determined upon a liberal construction of the order, and had about made up his mind to let the passengers go in peace. Indeed, as late as 10 o'clock A. M., the steamer being about to sail at 12 M., precisely, the worthy Superintendent declared that the passengers might go, *nem. con.*, and accordingly they packed on board, bag and baggage, lug and luggage, tickets in hand, and supposing all was right. But a change came o'er the spirit of their day-dreams, in the shape of a posse of police, who without ceremony cleared the ship from stem to stern, of every man not an employe, who had not a passport. Of course, nobody had a passport. They had many of them inquired before purchasing tickets, and had been informed that there would be no detention. One passenger averred that he had a telegram from Secretary Seward to that effect. The discomfiture was general and the indignation universal; but what could not be cured had to be endured—if not with a good grace, certainly with a bad one. Mr. Kennedy's policemen were inexorable, and the passengers had no alternative but to vacate the premises, excepting the few women and children and old men exempted.

But, what was the cause of all this? What made Mr. Kennedy change his mind? The fact was, Mr, Kennedy had determined to make sure he was right—he generally does that—and consulted with the Washington authorities, and the result was the following order, under which the police were acting viz.:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AND SPECIAL PROVOST MARSHAL, No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm, New-York, Aug. 11, 1862.

General Order, No 1.—*Captain* ——— *Precinct:* The order of the War Department of Aug. 8, instant, relative to "Preventing evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal practices," is to be rigorously enforced. All persons, by any conveyance, who are about leaving this district with the design of evading military duty, must be detained. And where any unusual efforts is made to effect the purpose—such as using a false name, another person's passport or pass, assuming any disguise of dress or occupation, or by falsely claiming to be an alien, or in any other way attempting to pass by deception, or where the same person is discovered a second time endeavoring to go improperly on board of such convevance, car or vessel, with such design, or where any person has clandestinely obtained entrance on board of such conveyance, car or vessel, such person shall be arrested and held under the third paragraph of the said order of the War Department.

On the day any vessel bound to a foreign port, including vessels to Aspinwall, is to sail, she shall be thoroughly examined at an early hour, and any person found on board beside the proper officers and crew of such vessel, or the owners or agents of such vessel, and not provided with a proper passport, which has been duly certified, as required by this order, or of such persons as are hereby permitted to go on board without a passport, shall be held under arrest. And a sufficient guard shall be placed on and about such vessel until she sails, to enforce the requirements of this order.

Males evidently over sixty years of age, females of all ages, and young children of both sexes will be allowed to go on board, on exhibiting their passage tickets, without passports. Males claiming to be over or under military age, where their claim is not manifest and undoubted, must be referred to this office for examination. Great care must be observed to prevent imposition in such cases.

Passes by the Special Provost-Marshal, or one of his Deputies, or by the United States Marshal of this District, will be recognized as authority to pass on board any person who is over or under the age making him liable to perform military duty, or who is incapacitated from performing military duty by reason of physical disqualifications.

All other persons before being allowed to go on board must exhibit their passports; such as are aliens, from the Government or Consul of the country to which they claim allegiance; such as are citizens, from the Secretary of State.

The passports of aliens must, in all cases, bear evidence of having been examined at the office of the Special Provost-Marshal, and certified correct. The passports of citizens must be of a date later than July 31, 1862, or be certified as correct at this office.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police and Special Provost-Marshal.

The haste with which the order was issued prevented the distribution of copies early, so that the public had to act, to a great extent, upon verbal instructions in the case of the California steamer. But the work had to be done in this way to be done promptly, and Mr. Kennedy is known not to stand at trifles.

SCENES AT THE WHARF.

The ire of the unfortunate passengers at Pier No. 3 North River, can well be imagined, more especially in view of the entirely sudden and unexpected nature of the manœuvre. It was a repetition of the scenes of a few months since when the passports were so rigidly demanded, only "more so." Then there was due notice and time to prepare. Now, within less than an hour before the steamer started, the first intimation was received that passports would be required. In vain did the unfortunates plead sickness, foreign birth, exemption from draft, or any of the manifold excuses so likely to suggest themselves. Capt. De Camp and his force were polite, but firm. The foreigners were directed to the Consulate offices, and the natives, except "males evidently over sixty years of age, females of all ages and young children of all sexes," were assured that nothing but the sign manual of Secretary Seward could pass them through the gate. Not a few wished the author of this particular irrepressible conflict could be mollified just this once, but it was of no use. The steamer was detained until 5 P. M. for the benefit of such as could procure passports, but at least half the passengers were left, and had either their money returned, or their tickets transferred to the next steamer. This was, of course, a great pecuniary loss to the Company, and a decided sacrifice for the passenger whose family was either detained with him, or kept in California awaiting his arrival. Such a conglomeration of bags, boxes, babies, bundles and irate struggling, astonished and greatly discomfited humanity has rarely been seen. The scene was, however, rivaled at

THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Superintendent Kennedy delegated to Inspector Carpenter the not very agreeable duty of hearing, and temporarily adjudicating upon the complaints made. The office literally swarmed with the passengers. Now came a bronzed German, who, by dint of hard running, had obtained his passport. He was sharply questioned, and the magic "D. C.," (Daniel Carpenter,) which was to be the pass-word for the new Provost Guard at the steamer-gate, was soon appended. Next, perhaps, came a stout, indignant John Bull, with his "parsport," duly and properly signed by Mr. Pierrepont Edwards. The open sesame initials are duly appended, instanter. Then an over-heated Yankee, ticket in hand, wants to know what it is all about, and is soon informed, and helped to pass on for the next. Meanwhile, dozens of arrested soldiers, officers and privates are brought in and summarily sent to Governor's Island, their regiments, or on their way rejoicing with new passes. There has seldom been a busier day at the headquarters. Not only did long lines of pedestrians crowd the halls and stairways, but long lines of carriages, passengers inside and baggage outside, reached almost from Elm-street to Broadway, in Broome-street, and from Broome to Grand in Elm-street. The business was, of course, soon disposed of, and such as could appreciate promptitude departed in excellent humor. Occasionally, a benighted individual would cause a scene like the folowing -

"I want to go to Sharon Springs."
"Well, go to Sharon Springs."
"But, I got not no passport."
"You don't need a passport."
"Vell, I got sunstruck yesterday, and I be not fit for military duty. I go for mine health."
"Well, why don't you go?"
"I got not a passport."
"See here. You want to go to Sharon Springs?"
"Yes."
"Well, go."
"But—"
"Here, officer, show this man the door."

As a general thing, however, all applicants at the Police Headquarters were satisfied promptly, both of the stringency of the order and of the means of complying with its provisions.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

A peculiar feature of the whole passport business is that the Consuls had no official notice of it. The first intimation they had was the charge of a strong brigade of passengers into their offices seeking passports. The British Acting-Consul, Pierrepont Edwards, Esq., has already issued about three thousand of these special passports. They are not technically passports, but are simply certificates of British citizenship—a sort of ticket of exit to satisfy Mr. Kennedy that the bearer is not lihely to be a conscript, as follows:

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULATE, NEW-YORK.

I, Pierrepont Edwards, Esq., her Majesty's Vice and Acting-Consul, do hereby certify that I have good reason to believe, after careful examination, that the bearer, ——, ——, whose signature is subscribed in the margin hereof, is a British subject who has declared his intentions to become an American citizen, but who has not actually become said citizen.

In testimony whereof, I do hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at the City of New-York, this — day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty —.

——— ———,
H. B. M. Vice and Acting-Consul.

The Consulate has extended the utmost facilities to British citizens desiring to leave, even to keeping open a short time on Sunday. Mr. Edwards expresses his obligations to Mr. Kennedy for detailing a police force to keep order. Without this, the crowd would possibly create a general smash in the Consulate's furniture. About 600 made application for papers yesterday—many from the North of Ireland, and not a few in fear of being drafted, although beyond doubt not liable. The skedaddling fever has added enormously to the business of the Consulate, and much more than would have been necessary had the exact bearing of Mr. Stanton's orders been officially promulgated.

AT THE PRUSSIAN CONSULATE.

The office of the "Consulate-General of Prussia Baden, Oldenberg, and Consulate of Saxony," No. 68 Broad-street, was likewise a great centre of attraction. The cautious Germans who had fled from faderland to avoid military duty, and were stopped *en route* for California with the same self-preservation design, were quite nonplussed. They were told on one hand by the Police that they must have passports, and on the other hand, at the Consulate, that the Consul had no power to give passports for such a purpose, without some evidence of the citizenship of the applicant. This was, of course, in most cases not forthcoming. It was finally determined to accept from each emigrant, his affidavit of non-allegiance to the United States, and his allegiance to Prussia, &c. The Consul then certified to the Police authorities that such an affidavit had been made, and upon that Mr. Kennedy passed the passenger. The Consul was at a loss to see why Mr. Kennedy could not take the man's oath, as well as a certificate that the oath had been made. But, such are some of the inconsistencies of war times, and all parties did the best they could. Not a few of the would-be emigrants were caught on the question, "How often have you voted?" "Only once or twice." "That's enough. You have made your election with the United States, and you must pay the price." The police caught a number in this trap. Citizens of Prussia are denationalized after ten years' absence, but if they return home within that time they must pay their penalty of military duty, if it be unpaid at the time of departure. So the citizen of the German Confederation is quite likely to jump from the frying-pan into the fire. As it was, however, close to a thousand have been furnished with passports from this office, although no official notice has yet been received of the order issued by Mr. Stanton.

THE EXPLANATORY ORDER OF MR. STANTON.

The early publication, yesterday, of the explanatory order of Mr. Stanton, with reference to the detention of travelers, was most timely. It was as follows:

War Department,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1862.

To Military Commandants, Provost-Marshals, United States Marshals and Police Officers:

You will receive herewith an order of the War Department to prevent the evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal parties, dated the 8th of August, 1862. This order, to be efficient, is necessarily very comprehensive in its terms, and its proper execution requires the exercise of sound judgment and discretion by the officers to whom its enforcement is entrusted; and, to guard you in its execution, the following instructions are to be observed:

First—The order comprises two classes of persons, viz.: Those who are about leaving the United States to evade military duty, and those who, for the same purpose, leave their own State. Leaving the United States until the military draft is perfected, is absolutely prohibited; but it was not the intention of the order to interfere with the transit, from State to State, of any persons but those who design to evade military duty. Whenever you have reason to believe that the purpose is to evade military duty, the order will authorize the detention of any person leaving his own State, county, or military district.

Second—Any person detained may be released on giving bonds to the United States, with sufficient security, in the sum of $1,000, conditional for the performance of military duty, if he should be drafted, or the providing of a proper substitute.

Third—Immediate report is to be made to this office of all persons detained, with the cause of their detention.

Fourth—You will exercise the powers of arrest and detention with caution and forbearance, so as to avoid giving annoyance or trouble to any persons excepting those who are seeking to evade the performance of their duty to their country.

Fifth—The Governors of the respective States are authorized to give advice and counsel to their own citizens desiring to leave the country, without intent to evade military duty.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

Under the liberal construction afforded by this order, Mr. Kennedy was enabled to allow many persons to leave yesterday who would otherwise have been detained under a technical construction of the order.

INCIDENTS.

One individual claiming to be a citizen of the United States, vainly endeavored to get vised on a false pass. Not succeeding, he subsequently appeared under pretence of being a British subject. Instead of obtaining a passage to California, he got into a cell for his attempted sell. Four young men, named Jas. B. Shaw, Louis Sellin, Wm. McEarley and John Ward, claiming to be British subjects, but recognized as having voted, were likewise put into safe quarters for fear they might be drafted. Indeed quite a number of arrests were made under similar circumstances. If they are condemned to suffer the penalty named in Mr. Stanton's order we need not be at all surprised at the ultimate collection of a skedaddler's brigade, composed of those highly chivalric young men who never want to be ordered away, except in case of invasion. Not a few obtained admission to the California steamer on pretence of getting baggage, but they found always a policeman at their heels, eyeing them closely, and seeing them back to their starting-place, whether they got the baggage or not.

A large proportion of those claiming British protection have declared their intention to become citizens. The rule of the British Government is to give them the benefits of British subjects until, deriving some benefit from American citizenship, such as voting or holding office.

It is not true, as stated yesterday, that the *Etna* left a large proportion of her passengers. Only a few were left who did not understand how to obtain permission to go. They will be taken in the *City of Manchester* on Saturday.

There can be no doubt that the stringent enforcement of the new orders has retained thousands of not only those who really undertook to leave, but tens of thousands of those who, but for just such a proviso, would now be on their way to parts where drafting is unknown, and where the recruiting sergeant cometh not. They will now perceive that the better part of valor, if not valor itself, or what is more stringent yet, the laws of necessity, if not patriotism and duty, will compel them to stay home and face the music. Let not that music be tne "Rogue's March," but rather let it be "Onward to Victory."

REGULATION RELATIVE TO PASSPORTS.

The following order explains itself:

New-York, Aug. 11, 1862.

The undersigned, in order to accommodate the traveling public as much as possible, have arranged to issue passes to go to foreign places, to such persons as are not liable to perform military duty, and to *visé* the passports of *first* and *second* class cabin steamer-passengers at the office of the United States Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-street, and to issue similar passes to and *visé* the passports of third class and steerage passengers of steamers and all passengers of sailing vessels, at the office of the Special Provost-Marshal, No. 413 Broome-street.

The offices will be opened for that purpose from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., every day.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
John A. Kennedy, Superintendent Metropolitan Police and Special Provost-Marshal.

ADDITION TO THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S DISTRICT.

The following telegram from the War Department was received by Mr. Kennedy at a late hour last night:

Washington, Aug. 11, 1862.

John Kennedy, Superintendent:

Sir—Your district as Special Provost Marshal for the execution of the orders emanating from this Department includes the New-Jersey shores of the harbor of New-York and the Hudson River, and the towns adjacent. By order of the Secretary of War.

P. H. WATSON, Asst. Sec. of War.

The design of this order is to reach the English steamers, upon which it is expected there will be a grand exodus of the natives to avoid the draft.

THE SKEDADDLE TO CANADA.

Toronto, Monday, Aug. 11.

An extraordinary number of Americans are here to escape being drafted.

The Toronto *Globe*, which is friendly to the North, says that the late order of Secretary Stanton is impolitic, absurd and tyrannical. It then adds that only the craven-hearted, disloyal and incapables will come here, to return to their homes after the 15th of August. Their departure from Canada will excite no regret.

Milwaukee, Monday, Aug. 11.

From fifteen to twenty refugees were taken from propellers to-day *en route* to Canada to escape the draft.

THE LOSS OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

No Probability of Saving the Treasure.

San Francisco, Thursday, Aug. 7.

Capt. Hudson, at Manzanilla on the 30th of July, reports to the agents of the *Golden Gate* here that, owing to the shelving beach and heavy surf where the wreck is lying, there is little probability of saving the treasure. He, with a part of the crew and officers, remained as agents of the Underwriters, protecting the wreck, with the hopes of saving additional lives. The third officer, Mr. Scott, in charge of a boat containing from twenty to thirty persons, had not reached Manzanilla at last accounts.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Late News from China—Capture of Ning-Po, the Rebel Stronghold, by the Allies.

San Francisco, Friday, Aug. 8.

Arrived ship *Western Continent* from Hong Kong, with dates to the 7th of June.

Fourteen pirates had been sentenced to be hung.

Ning Po, the rebel stronghold, had been captured by the Allies.

The French Admiral Bratel was killed.

The news from Honolulu is to the 12th ult., but is unimportant.

There is a bill before the Legislature which provides that no officer be appointed to the Government who cannot read, write and converse intelligently in Hawaiian.

The news from Arizona, without date, states that Gen. Carleton, with the California volunteers, had reached the Rio Grande without opposition. The rebel Sibley had withdrawn his force from New-Mexico into Texas.

The Apache Indians attacked two companies of our cavalry passing through Mesilla Valley, killing seven and wounding several. The Indians were repulsed with great loss.

Butter 25 cents; no other change.

Movements of Gen. Busteed.

Albany, Monday, Aug. 11.

Gen. Richard Busteed and Surveyor Andrews, of New-York, are at the Delavan House today. They had a long interview with the Governor in reference to the present duties to be assigned Gen. Busteed. It is supposed the Governor will avail himself of the well-known legal abilities of Gen. Busteed in carrying out the orders of the War Department.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Empire City, from Beaufort, N. C.—Capt. Loring, A. Q. M., and clerk, Capt. Stewart, U. S. A., Capt. Nonas and servant, U. S. R., W. D. Covell, E. Stevens, also 2 Sisters of Mercy, and 11 sailors from U. S. storeship Marcia Greenleaf.

In brig Porto Plata, from Port-au-Platte—Mr. Leithdow, E. L. Villanrieva.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 07 | Sun sets.... 7 03 | Moon rises... 8 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 11 | Gov. Island. 10 00 | Hell Gate.... 11 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Lorenzo A. Sykes, Hopkins, New-Orleans

J. [illegible], Weehawken, Aug. 9 [illegible]
[illegible] D. Tompkins. Aug. 7, off Charleston, was boarded from U. S. gunboat Flag, and received letters from her; same day, off Cape Romaine, spoke U. S. gunboat Bienville; same day, off Frying-pan Shoals, was boarded from U. S. gunboat Monticello; the gunboats Mystic and Stars and Stripes were in co.; 8th inst., 30 miles S. W. of Lookout Shoals, was boarded from U. S. gunboat Massachusetts, hence for Port Royal. 10th inst., 40 miles S. of Delaware Lightship, spoke Br. brig John Butler, from St. Domingo for New-York, 14 ds. out.

Steamship Empire City, Baxter, Beaufort, N. C., Aug. 9, via Fortress Monroe 10th, 3 P. M., with passengers to D. D. Tompkins.

Ship Sunrise, Irvine, Gibraltar 39 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Christopher Newton, (Br., of Montrose,) Menzies, Greenock 37 ds., with coal to order.

Ship Uncle Joe, Pinkham, Cardiff 45 ds., with coal to order.

Ship James Hovey